WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION International Bureau

PCT



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6:

C07D 213/53, A61K 31/44, C07C 235/34

(11) International Publication Number:

WO 98/13347

A1 (43) International Publication Date:

2 April 1998 (02.04.98)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/EP97/05255

(22) International Filing Date:

24 September 1997 (24.09.97)

(30) Priority Data:

60/027,468

US 26 September 1996 (26.09.96)

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NOVARTIS AG [CIVCH]; Schwarzwaldallee 215, CH-4058 Basel (CH).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): GREENSPAN, Paul, David [US/US]; 63 Ridge Drive, New Providence, NJ 07974 (US). FUJIMOTO, Roger, Aki [US/US]; 21 Molly Stark Drive, Morristown, NJ 07960 (US).

(74) Agent: ROTH, Bernhard, M.; Novartis AG, Patent- und Markenabteilung, Lichtstrasse 35, CH-4002 Basel (CH).

(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH-HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published

With international search report.

Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

(54) Title: ARYL-SUBSTITUTED ACRYLAMIDES WITH LEUKOTRIENE B4 (LTB-4) RECEPTOR ANTAGONIST ACTIVITY

(57) Abstract

Disclosed are compounds of formula (I) wherein W is CH or N; R is (mono- or di-carbocyclic or heterocyclic aryl)-lower alkyl; R1 is hydrogen or lower alkyl; R2 and R3 are hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy-lower alkyl or aryl-lower alkyl; or R2 and R3 joined together represent lower alkylene optionally interrupted by O, NH, N-lower alkyl or S so as to form a ring with the amide nitrogen; X is O, S, SO, SO₂ or a direct bond; X1 is O, S, SO, SO2 or a direct

$$Z-Y-X$$

$$C=CH-CON$$

$$R^{2}$$

$$R^{3}$$
(1)

bond; Y is a direct bond, lower alkylene or lower alkylidene; and Z is carboxyl, 5-tetrazolyl, hydroxymethyl or carboxyl derivatized in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable ester, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof; which are useful as LTB-4 antagonists.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AL		FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AM	Armenia	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AT	Austria	GA	Gabon	1.V	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AU	Australia	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
AZ	Azerbaijan	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
ВВ	Barbados		Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav	TM	Turkmenistan
BE	Belgium	GN			Republic of Macedonia	TR	Turkey
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BJ	Benin	1E	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BR	Brazil	11.	Israel	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CA	Canada	IT	Italy			VN	Viet Nam
CF	Central African Republic	JР	Japan	NE	Niger	YU	Yugoslavia
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	zw	Zimbahwe
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	2.44	Zimoanwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon		Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	Cuba	KZ.	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	-	u	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EK.	Estonia	LR	Liberia		•		

ARYL-SUBSTITUTED ACRYLAMIDES WITH LEUKOTRIENE B4 (LTB-4) RECEPTOR ANTAGONIST ACTIVITY

Summary of the Invention

The invention relates to the aryl-substituted acrylamides as defined herein which are particularly useful as selective Leukotriene B-4 (LTB-4) receptor antagonists, methods for preparation thereof, pharmaceutical compositions comprising said compounds, and a method of antagonizing LTB-4 and of treating conditions or syndromes in mammals which are responsive to LTB-4 antagonism using said compounds or pharmaceutical compositions comprising said compounds of the invention.

Leukotriene B-4 (LTB-4) is an important inflammatory mediator being a potent chemotactic agent and activator of polymorphonuclear leucocytes (PMN's) and monocytes. It modulates the production and effects of other important inflammatory mediators, e.g. interleukin-1 and gamma interferon. LTB-4 has been implicated in the pathogenesis of a number of inflammatory diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis, non-steroidal-antiinflammatory drug-induced gastropathy, adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), myocardial infarction, allergic rhinitis, hemodialysis-induced neutropenia, late phase asthma, ocular conditions such as ocular allergy and inflammation, dermatitis such as atopic and contact dermatitis, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disorders, such as chronic bronchitis.

The compounds of the invention which are useful as selective LTB-4 antagonists can be used for the treatment of the above-cited LTB-4 dependent conditions.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The invention relates to substituted acrylamides of formula I

$$Z-Y-X$$

$$C = CH-CON$$

$$R^{2}$$

$$R^{3}$$
(1)

RNSDOCID: <WO ____9813347A1_l_:

wherein W is CH or N;

R is (mono- or di-carbocyclic aryl or mono- or di-heterocyclic aryl)-lower alkyl;

R1 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R² and R³ are hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy-lower alkyl or aryl-lower alkyl; or R² and R³ joined together represent lower alkylene optionally interrupted by O, NH, N-lower alkyl or S so as to form a ring with the amide nitrogen;

X is O, S, SO, SO₂ or a direct bond;

X1 is O, S, SO, SO₂ or a direct bond;

Y is a direct bond, lower alkylene or lower alkylidene; and

Z is carboxyl, 5-tetrazolyl, hydroxymethyl or carboxyl derivatized in form of a pharmaceutically acceptable ester;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Preferred are compounds of formula Ia

$$z-y-x$$

$$C = CH-CON$$

$$R^{3}$$
(la)

wherein R, R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , X, X^1 , Y and Z have meaning as defined above, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Preferred in turn are said compounds wherein, when W is CH, each of the substituents -X-Y-Z and -X¹-R is located at either the meta (3) or para (4) positions or at either of the two meta (3 and 3') positions of the phenyl ring; and wherein, when W is N, each of the said substituents is at either of the adjacent 5 and 6 positions of the pyridine ring; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

The particular embodiments of the invention relate to the compounds of formula II

$$z = Y = X$$

$$C = CH - CON R^{2}$$

$$R \cdot X^{1}$$
(II)

and of formula III

$$Z - Y - X$$

$$C = CH - CON$$

$$R^{2}$$

$$R^{3}$$
(III)

wherein in formula II the substituents -X-Y-Z and -X¹-R are located at the meta (3) and para (4) positions or at the two meta (3 and 3') positions and wherein in formula III the said substituents are at adjacent 5 and 6 positions of the pyridine ring;

R is (mono or di-carbocyclic aryl or mono- or di-heterocyclic aryl)-lower alkyl;

R1 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R² and R³ are hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy-lower alkyl or aryl-lower alkyl; or R² and R³ together with the nitrogen to which they are attached represent pyrrolidino, piperidino, or morpholino;

X is O, S or a direct bond;

X1 is O, S or a direct bond;

Y is a direct bond, lower alkylene or lower alkylidene; and

Z is carboxyl, 5-tetrazolyl, hydroxymethyl or carboxyl derivatized in form of a pharmaceutically acceptable ester; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

A particular embodiment of the invention relates to compounds of formula I, II or III wherein each of X and X^1 is oxygen; and R, R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , Y and Z have meaning as defined above.

Another particular embodiment of the invention relates to compounds of formula IV

$$R^{-1}$$
 $C = CH - CON$
 R^{2}
 R^{3}
 (IV)

or of formula IVa

$$Z-Y-X$$

$$C=CH-CON R^{2}$$

$$R^{3}$$
(IVa)

wherein R is (mono- or di-carbocyclic aryl) or mono- or di-heterocyclic aryl)-lower alkyl;

R1 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R² and R³ are hydrogen, lower alkyl, lowe alkoxy-lower alkyl or aryl-lower alkyl; or R² and R³ together with the nitrogen to which they are attached represent pyrrolidino, piperidino or morpholino;

X is O, S or a direct bond;

X1 is O, S or a direct bond;

Y is C_1 - C_4 -alkylene or C_1 - C_4 -alkylidene;

Z-is carboxyl, 5-tetrazolyl, hydroxymethyl or carboxyl derivatized in form of a pharmaceutically acceptable ester;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

In view of the presence of a double bond as part of the structure, the substituted acrylamides of the invention exist in either two geometric isomeric forms, namely as cis or trans isomers (also denoted as Z and E isomers).

Preferred are the E-isomers (or trans isomers), illustrated by the cinnamides of

formula IVb

$$R^{-1}$$
 R^{-1}
 R^{-2}
 R^{-1}
 R^{-2}
 R^{-3}
(IVb)

in which the substituted phenyl and the $CON = \frac{R^2}{R^3}$ groups are trans to each other.

Preferred compounds include the E-isomers of compounds of formulae I, II, III, IV and IVa in which R is (mono- or di-carbocyclic aryl)-lower alkyl; R¹ is lower alkyl; R² and R³ represent lower alkyl; X represents oxygen (O) or a direct bond; X¹ represents oxygen (O); Y represents lower alkylene or lower alkylidene; Z represents carboxyl or 5-tetrazolyl; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Similarly preferred are E-pyridylacrylamides (E-isomers corresponding to compounds of formula IVa) in which X, Y, Z, X¹, R, R¹, R² and R³ have meaning as defined for compounds of formula IVb above.

The definitions as such or in combination as used herein, unless denoted otherwise, have the following meanings within the scope of the present invention.

Aryl represents carbocyclic or heterocyclic aryl, either monocyclic or bicyclic.

Monocyclic carbocyclic aryl represents optionally substituted phenyl, being preferably phenyl or phenyl substituted by one to three substituents, such being advantageously lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, acyloxy, halogen, cyano or trifluoromethyl.

Bicyclic carbocyclic aryl represents 1- or 2-naphthyl or 1- or 2-naphthyl preferably substituted by lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or halogen.

Monocyclic heterocyclic aryl represents preferably optionally substituted thiazolyl, thienyl, furanyl or pyridyl.

Optionally substituted furanyl represents 2- or 3-furanyl or 2- or 3-furanyl preferably substituted by lower alkyl.

Optionally substituted pyridyl represents 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl preferably substituted by lower alkyl, halogen or cyano.

Optionally substituted thienyl represents 2- or 3-thienyl 2- or 3-thienyl preferably substituted by lower alkyl.

Optionally substituted thiazolyl represents e.g. 4-thiazolyl, or 4-thiazolyl substituted by lower alkyl.

Bicyclic heterocyclic aryl represents preferably indolyl or benzothiazolyl optionally substituted by hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or halogen, advantageously 3-indolyl or 2-benzothiazolyl.

Aryl as in aryl-lower alkyl is preferably phenyl or phenyl substituted by one or two of lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, lower alkanoyloxy, halogen, trifluoromethyl or cyano; also, optionally substituted naphthyl.

Aryl-lower alkyl is advantageously benzyl or 1- or 2-phenethyl optionally substituted on phenyl by one or two of lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, lower alkanoyloxy, halogen, cyano or trifluoromethyl.

The term "lower" referred to herein in connection with organic radicals or compounds respectively defines such with up to and including 7, preferably up and including 4 and advantageously one or two carbon atoms. Such may be straight chain or branched.

A lower alkyl group preferably contains 1-4 carbon atoms and represents for example ethyl, propyl, butyl or advantageously methyl.

A lower alkoxy group preferably contains 1-4 carbon atoms and represents for example methoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy or advantageously ethoxy.

A lower alkoxycarbonyl group preferably contains 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkoxy portion and represents, for example, methoxycarbonyl, propoxycarbonyl, isopropoxycarbonyl or advantageously ethoxycarbonyl.

Lower alkylene preferably contains 1-4 carbon atoms and represents for example methylene, ethylene, 1,2 or 1,3-propylene and the like.

Lower alkylidene is lower alkylene, preferably C₁-C₄-alkylene in which the two attached groups are attached to the same carbon of the lower alkylene chain, and represents for example ethylidene or propylidene, e.g. 1,1 or 2,2-propylidene.

Halogen (halo) preferably represents fluoro or chloro, but may also be bromo or iodo.

Acyl is derived from a carboxylic acid and represents preferably optionally substituted lower alkanoyl, carbocyclic aryl-lower alkanoyl, aroyl, lower alkoxycarbonyl or aryl-lower alkoxycarbonyl, advantageously optionally substituted lower alkanoyl, or aroyl.

Lower alkanoyl is preferably acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, or pivaloyl.

Optionally substituted lower alkanoyl for example represents lower alkanoyl or lower alkanoyl substituted by lower alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkanoyloxy, lower alkanoylthio, lower alkoxy, or by lower alkylthio.

Aroyl is preferably monocyclic carbocyclic or monocyclic heterocyclic aroyl.

Monocyclic carbocyclic aroyl is preferably benzoyl or benzoyl substituted by lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halogen or trifluoromethyl.

Monocyclic heterocyclic aroyl is preferably pyridylcarbonyl or thienylcarbonyl.

Acyloxy is preferably optionally substituted lower alkanoyloxy, lower

alkoxycarbonyloxy, monocyclic carbocylic aroyloxy or monocyclic heterocyclic aroyloxy.

Aryl-lower alkoxycarbonyl is preferably monocyclic carbocyclic-lower alkoxycarbonyl, advantageously benzyloxycarbonyl.

Pharmaceutically acceptable esters are preferably prodrug ester derivatives, such being convertible by solvolysis or under physiological conditions to the free carboxylic acids of formula I.

Pharmaceutically acceptable prodrug esters are preferably e.g. lower alkyl esters, aryl-lower alkyl esters, α -(lower alkanoyloxy)-lower alkyl esters such as the pivaloyloxy-methyl ester, and α -(lower alkoxycarbonyl- or di-lower alkylamino carbonyl-)-lower alkyl esters.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts are salts derived from pharmaceutically acceptable bases for any acidic compounds of the invention, e.g. those wherein Z represents carboxyl. Such are e.g. alkali metal salts (e.g. sodium, potassium salts), alkaline earth metal salts (e.g. magnesium, calcium salts), amine salts (e.g. tromethamine salts).

The compounds of the invention exhibit valuable pharmacological properties in mammals, and are particularly useful as selective Leukotriene B-4 (LTB-4) receptor antagonists, e.g. for the treatment of a condition or syndrome in a mammal responsive to the selective antagonism of LTB-4 receptors, such as rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis, non-steroidal-antiinflammatory-drug-induced gastropathy, adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), myocardial infarction, allergic rhinitis, hemodialysis-induced neutropenia, and late phase asthma. The compounds of the invention are also useful for the treatment of ocular conditions, such as ocular allergy and inflammation, and also for the treatment of dermatitis, e.g. atopic and contact dermatitis; and also for the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disorders such as chronic bronchitis.

The above-cited properties are demonstrable in vitro and in vivo tests, using advantageously mammals, e.g. mice, rats, dogs, monkeys or isolated organs, tissues and preparations thereof. Said compounds can be applied in vitro in the form of solutions, e.g. preferably aqueous solutions, and in vivo either enterally, parenterally, advantageously

orally or intravenously, e.g. as a suspension or in aqueous solution. The dosage in vitro =may-range_between_about_10-6 molar_and_10-9 molar concentrations. The dosage in vivo may range depending on the route of administration, between about 0.1 and 50 mg/kg, advantageously about 1 and 25 mg/kg.

In vitro testing is most appropriate for the free carboxylic acids of the invention. The test compound is dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide, ethanol, or 0.25 M sodium bicarbonate solution, and the solution is diluted with buffer to the desired concentration.

Biological effects are evaluated in pharmacological tests generally known in the art, e.g. as illustrated below.

LTB-4 receptor binding is determined in the following assay involving receptor binding of [H³]-LTB-4 to intact human neutrophils.

LTB-4 is purchased as a solution in either ethanol or DMSO (Biomol, Plymouth Meeting, PA) and diluted into Hank's Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS) before use. For in vitro tests, test compounds are dissolved in DMSO to produce stock solution of 10 mM. Dilutions are made so that the final concentration of DMSO is 0.35%.

Neutrophils are prepared from citrated human venous blood. Blood (25 ml) is mixed with HESPAN (15 ml)(DuPont, Wilmington, DE) and allowed to stand at room temperature for 40 minutes. The supernatant is removed and centrifuged for 10 minutes at 400xg. The resulting pellet is resuspended in phosphate-buffered saline without calcium and magnesium (GIBCO, Grand Island, NY). Thirty-five ml of the resuspended cells is layered over 15 ml of Ficoll-Paque (Sigma, St Louis, MO) and then centrifuged for 15 minutes at 420xg. The resulting cell pellet is resuspended in 10 ml of phosphate-buffered saline without calcium and magnesium. Twenty-five ml of deionized water are added to the suspension for 20 seconds followed by the same volume of buffer at twice the normal concentration. The suspension is centrifuged for 5 minutes at 200xg, and the pellet resuspended in Hank's Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS).

Binding of [H³]-LTB-4 to neutrophils is measured as described by Gorman and Lin, Methods Enzymol. 141: 372-378 (1987) and Jackson et al., J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., Vol. 262, p. 80 (1992). Intact human neutrophils (3x106) are added to HBSS containing 0.5 nM [H³]-LTB-4 (specific activity 32 Ci/mmol, DuPont-NEN, Boston, MA) and

compound (final volume 0.5 ml). After incubating for 20 minutes at 0°C, the bound radioactivity is collected on Whatman GF/C filters by vacuum filtration using a Brandel harvester. The filters are washed twice with ice cold HBSS. Filters are counted using Formula-989 scintillation cocktail (DuPont-NEN, Boston, MA). Non-specific binding is determined in the presence of 300 nM LTB-4 (Biomol Res. Labs, Plymouth Meeting, PA).

Inhibition of LTB-4 is determined by measuring the inhibition of the LTB-4-induced intracellular calcium rise in human neutrophils. Increases in intracellular Ca++ are measured as described by Seligmann et al., Agents and Actions, Vol. 21, p. 375 (1987). Neutrophils are purified from citrated human venous blood by sedimentation in HESPAN as described above. Neutrophils are isolated from the resulting pellet by centrifugal elutriation (Berkow et al., J. Lab. Clin. Med., Vol. 104, p. 698, 1984). Except were noted the neutrophils are incubated with acetoxymethyl ester of Fura-2 (0.2 µM)(Molecular Probes Inc.) for 30 minutes at 37°C in HEPES- buffered Hank's solution containing Ca++ and Mg++. The Fura-2 loaded cells are washed and stored on ice at a concentration of 2x106 cells/ml in 10 mM HEPES-buffered HBSS without Ca++ and Mg++. Fifteen minutes before assay, 1.5 ml of the cell suspension is mixed with 10 µl of 0.15 M Ca++ and 0.15 M Mg++ by stirring at 37°C. Compounds are added 40 seconds before the addition of 1 nM LTB-4. The change in fluorescence was followed using a DMX 1000 spectrofluorometer (SLM-Aminco Instruments, Urbana IL).

Antiinflammatory activity can be demonstrated in vivo in the mouse ear model by measuring the inhibition of arachidonic acid-induced mouse ear inflammation. The methodology used is essentially that described by Young et al., J. Invest. Dermatol. 82, 367-371 (1984). Female mice (A/J, Jackson Labs., Bar Harbor, Me) weighing 20 gm are divided into groups consisting of six mice per treatment group. They are fasted overnight. Arachidonic acid (2 mg in 15 µl acetone) (Sigma, St Louis, Mo) is applied to the inner surface of the right ear. The left ear received 15 µl of acetone. The animals are sacrificed one hour later. Compounds are orally administered 30 minutes before the application of arachidonic acid using 3% fortified cornstarch, 5% polyethylene glycol 400 and 0.34% tween 80 as the vehicle. Edema is determined by subtracting the weight of the left ear punch from that of the right ear. As the marker for neutrophil infiltration, myeloperoxidase activity is measured as described by Bradley et al., J. Invest. Dermatol., Vol. 78, p. 206 (1982). The right ear punches from the both the vehicle and compound treated groups are used. The percentage of inhibition is calculated by comparing the myeloperoxidase activity of the compound treated groups with those of the vehicle treated

group.

The trinitrobenzenesulfonic acid-induced chronic colitis test in the rat, e.g. as described by Wallace et al, Gastroenterology 1989, 96, 29-36, can be used to evaluate compounds for effects indicative of utility in inflammatory bowel diseases.

Illustrative of the invention, the compounds of examples 2y, 8a and 8b have IC₅₀'s of about 48, 87 and 74 nM, respectively, in the LTB-4 receptor binding assay. Said compounds inhibit edema and myeloperoxidase activity in the arachidonic acid-induced mouse ear inflammation model at a dose of 3 mg/Kg p.o. at 1.5 hours post administration and at a dose of 10 mg/Kg p.o. at 18 hours post administration. Calcium rise is inhibited at a concentration of about 18, 22 and 8 nM, respectively.

The compounds of the invention (as illustrated for compounds of formula II) can be prepared as follows:

(a) by condensing e.g. a compound of the formula

$$z-y-x$$

$$R-x^{1}$$

$$C-R_{1}$$

$$C$$

$$(V)$$

wherein R, R¹, X, X¹, Y and Z have meaning as defined above and any reactive groups within R, R¹, X, X¹, Y and Z are in protected form, with a diester of phosphonic acid of the formula

$$\begin{array}{c}
0 \\
| | \\
(HO)_2P-CH_2-CON
\end{array}$$
(VI)

under conditions of a Horner-Emmons condensation, e.g. in the presence of an anhydrous base; or

(b) by condensing a compound of the formula

$$z-y-x$$

$$R-X^{1}$$
(VII)

wherein X, Y, Z, R and X^1 have meaning as defined hereinabove and L is a leaving group with a compound of the formula

wherein R¹, R² and R³ have meaning as defined above under conditions of a Heck olefination, e.g. in the presence of a palladium salt, triarylphosphine and a base; or

(c) converting a carboxylic acid of the formula

$$Z-Y-X$$

$$C=CH-COOH$$

$$R-X^{1}$$
(IX)

or a functional reactive derivative thereof into an amide of formula I; and

(d) converting a compound of the formula

$$H_2C = CH - Y^{\underline{a}} - X$$

$$C = CH - CON$$

$$R^2$$

$$(X)$$

wherein R, R¹, R², R³, X¹ have meaning as defined above, X represents a direct bond and Y^a represents CH_2 , to a compound of formula II wherein X represents a direct bond and Y represents CH_2CH_2 ; and

(e) converting a compound of the formula XI

$$R = CH - CON R^{2}$$

$$R = CH - CON R^{3}$$
(XI)

wherein R. R¹, R², R³ and X¹ have meaning as defined above and X represents O or S to a compound of formula II wherein X represents O or S and Y is lower alkylene or lower alkylidene; by treatment with a compound of the formula

wherein L is a leaving group; Y is lower alkylene and Z has meaning as defined above or advantageously a protected form thereof; or by treatment first with acetone and then chloroform in base to give a compound of formula II wherein Y is isopropylidene and Z is carboxyl.

(f) in above process, if temporarily protecting any interfering reactive group(s), removing said protecting group(s), and then isolating the resulting compound of the invention; and, if desired, converting any resulting compound of the invention into another compound of the invention; and/or, if desired, converting a free carboxylic acid function into a pharmaceutically acceptable ester derivative, converting a resulting ester into the free acid or into another ester derivative; and/or, if desired, converting a resulting free

compound into a salt or a resulting salt into the free compound or into another salt, and/or, if desired, separating a mixture of geometric isomers and/or racemates obtained into the single isomers or racemates, and/or, if desired, resolving a racemate obtained into the optical antipodes.

The pyridyl compounds of formula III can be similarly prepared.

In starting compounds and intermediates which are converted to the compounds of the invention in manner described herein, functional group present, such as thiol, carboxyl, amino and hydroxy groups, are optionally protected by conventional protecting groups that are common in preparative organic chemistry. Protected thiol, carboxyl, amino and hydroxy groups are those that can be converted under mild conditions into free thiol, carboxyl, amino and hydroxy groups without other undesired side reactions taking place.

The purpose of introducing protecting groups is to protect the functional groups from undesired reactions with reaction components and under the conditions used from carrying out a desired chemical transformation. The need and choice of protecting groups for a particular reaction is known to those skilled in the art and depends on the nature of the functional group to be protected (thiol, carboxyl, amino group, etc.), the structure and stability of the molecule of which the substituent is a part, and the reaction conditions.

Well-known protecting groups that meet these conditions and their introduction and removal are described, for example, in J.F.W. McOmie, "Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry", Plenum Press, London, N.Y. 1973, T. W. Greene and P.G.M. Woots, "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", Wiley, N.Y. 1991, and also in "The Peptides", Vol. I, Schroeder and Luebke, Academic Press, London, N.Y., 1965.

The compounds of the invention are prepared by sequences of reactions, the individual reactions being carried out for the most part by methodology generally known in the art or as illustrated herein.

The condensation according to process (a) of e.g. a ketone of formula V with a diester of a phosphonic acid of the formula VI is carried out under the conditions of a Horner-Emmons condensation, in the presence of a suitable anhydrous base such as sodium hydride in an inert solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, preferably at reflux temperature.

Esters of the phosphonic acids of formula VI are preferably lower alkyl diesters, such as the ethyl or methyl diesters.

Prior to condensation, any reactive functional groups such as hydroxy, carboxyl and the like may first be protected e.g. in the form of esters and ethers well known in the art.

The olefin obtained by the Horner-Emmons condensation is primarily the E-isomer (in which the aryl nucleus and the CON substituent are trans). The corresponding

Z-isomer (in which the aryl nucleus and the CON substituent are cis) is also formed

R²

substituent are cis) is also formed

R³

as a minor product. The ratio of geometric isomers is dependent on the substitution and reaction conditions involved.

The starting materials of formula V are known or are prepared according to methodology known in the art and illustrated herein.

For example, starting materials of formula V wherein X and X¹ are oxygen are prepared from the corresponding dihydroxyacetophenone (wherein R¹ is methyl) which is first alkylated with a reactive derivative of the alcohol corresponding to R, (e.g. a benzyl halide) in the presence of a base (e.g. with lithium carbonate in DMF), followed by alkylation with e.g. Z-substituted alkyl halide wherein Z is in protected form (such as ethyl bromoacetate) in the presence of a base (e.g. with potassium carbonate in acetone). The reverse order of the alkylations can also be used.

For the preparation of compounds wherein Z is hydroxy, alkylation with e.g. an alkyl halide substituted by protected hydroxy (preferably hydroxy protected in form of a tetrahydropyranyl ether) can be used. The hydroxy protecting group is removed after the Horner-Emmons condensation.

For preparation of starting materials of formula V wherein one of X and X^1 is

sulfur and the other is O, a mono O-methylated dihydroxyacetophenone is first treated with N,N-dimethylthiocarbamoyl chloride in the presence of base (e.g. potassium hydroxide). The resulting O-(dimethylaminothiocarbonyl) derivative is rearranged thermally (according to methodology described in Synthesis 1992, 112) at elevated temperature to obtain the corresponding S-(dimethylaminocarbonyl) derivative, which is in turn treated with base (e.g. KOH/water, ethylene glycol) to obtain the O-methylated-SH- substituted acetophenone. S-alkylation followed by O-dimethylation (e.g. with BBr₃ in methylene chloride) and subsequent O-alkylation as described above yields the starting material of formula V wherein one of X and X¹ is sulfur and the other of X and X¹ is oxygen.

The starting materials of formula V wherein one of X and X^1 is a direct bond and the other of X and X^1 is oxygen can be prepared e.g. from dihydroxyacetophenone as follows.

For example, a compound of formula V wherein R¹ is methyl, Z-Y-X- represents ethoxycarbonylmethoxy and R-X¹- represents phenylpropyl can be prepared by treating mono-hydroxy-mono-ethoxycarbonylmethoxy substituted acetophenone with trifluoromethanesulfonic acid anhydride to obtain the corresponding trifluoromethanesulfonoxy derivative.

Coupling with phenylacetylene according to Tetrahedron Letters $\underline{27}$, 1171 (1986) in the presence of e.g. $[(C_6H_5)_3P]_2$, $PdCl_2$ and CuI followed by catalytic hydrogenation of the obtained phenylacetylenyl substituted compound yields said derivative of formula V wherein R-X¹ represents phenylpropyl.

The pyridyl starting materials corresponding to compounds of formula V which are suitable for the preparation of compounds of formula III in which X and X^1 are oxygen can be prepared e.g. as illustrated herein.

For example, 5-bromo-3-hydroxy-2 (1H)-pyridinone is protected as the 3-t-butyloxycarbonyl derivative (by treatment with di-t-butyl dicarbonate) and treated with e.g. an appropriately substituted benzyl bromide in the presence of silver carbonate in an inert solvent such as toluene. The resulting 2-benzyloxy substituted derivative is then reacted with cuprous cyanide in an inert solvent such as DMF at elevated temperature to yield 6-benzyloxy-5-hydroxynicotinonitrile. Condensation with a Grignard reagent (e.g.

methylmagnesium bromide) yields 6-benzyloxy-5-hydroxy-3-acetylpyridine which is further reacted, with e.g. ethyl bromoacetate, to give the starting material for the Horner-Emmons condensation of process (a).

The condensation according to process (b) is carried out under the conditions generally known for a Heck olefination reaction (see e.g. Organic Reactions, <u>27</u>, 345 (1982)), as illustrated herein.

The leaving group L in a compound of formula $V\Pi$ is preferably halo (advantageously bromo) or trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy.

The Heck olefination of a compound of formula VII with an olefin of formula VIII (e.g. N,N-diethylcrotonamide) is carried out in the presence of a base (e.g. triethylamine) a palladium salt (e.g. Pd (OAc)₂) and a triarylphosphine (e.g. tri-o-tolylphosphine) at elevated temperature (e.g. at 75°-125°C).

Starting materials of VII are prepared according to methods known in the art and illustrated herein.

The substituted acrylamides of formula VIII are generally known in the art.

The conversion according to process (c) of a carboxylic acid of formula IX or a functional reactive derivative thereof into an amide of formula II is carried out by methodology well known in the art for conversion of a carboxylic acid to an amide.

Useful reactive derivatives of the carboxylic acids of formula IX are, for example, activated esters, reactive mixed anhydrides, and acid halides (such as the acid chloride, prepared e.g. with oxalyl chloride). A carboxylic acid of formula IX can also be condensed with the appropriate amine in the presence of a suitable condensing agent, for example, 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide or dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, and a basic tertiary amine, e.g. dimethylaminopyridine, in an inert solvent such as methylene chloride. Carboxylic acid starting materials of formula IX can be prepared by Heck condensation of compounds of formula VII, with e.g. crotonic acid in the presence of e.g. Pd (OAc)₂, tri (o-tolyl)phosphine and triethylamine.

Process (d) can be carried out by subjecting a starting material of formula X to

rhodium catalyzed hydroboration and oxidation to obtain the corresponding terminal alcohol (compound of formula II wherein Z is hydroxymethyl).

The hydroboration reaction is carried out according to Manning et al., Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 24, 878 (1985), e.g. with Wilkinson's catalyst (tris-(triphenylphosphine) rhodium (I) chloride) and catecholborane in an inert solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, followed by hydrogen peroxide in base (e.g. sodium hydroxide).

The resulting alcohol can then be oxidized to a corresponding carboxylic acid (Z = carboxyl) of formula 1 using e.g. a two step procedure, first by reaction with oxalyl chloride and DMSO, followed by treatment with sodium chlorite in the presence of disodium phosphate and isobutylene.

The starting materials of formula X, e.g. wherein the substituents are on adjacent carbons and wherein X^1 is O can be prepared as follows.

For example, p-hydroxyacetophenone is converted to the allyl ether (with allyl bromide, K₂CO₃ in acetone) which is in turn subjected to a Claisen rearrangement to give m-allyl-p-hydroxyacetophenone which is in turn 0-alkylated and subjected to a Horner-Emmons reaction according to process (a) so as to give the corresponding intermediate of formula X.

Process (e), involving the condensation of a compound of formula XI and XII can be carried under normal alkylation procedures known in the art, e.g. with a Z-substituted alkyl halide wherein Z is preferably in protected form (such as ethyl bromoacetate or 3-(tetrahydropyranyloxy)-propylbromide) in the presence of a base (e.g. potassium carbonate in acetone).

Condensation of a compound of formula XI first with acetone and then chloroform is carried out in acetone as the solvent in the presence of a strong base (such as solid sodium hydroxide) as illustrated herein.

The starting materials of formula XI can be prepared as described under process (a) and the starting materials of formula XII are generally known in the art.

Certain compounds of the invention and intermediates can be converted to each

other according to general reactions well-known in the art.

For instance, compounds wherein Z is hydroxy may be converted to compounds wherein Z is carboxyl by oxidation e.g. first to the aldehyde with dimethylsulfoxide and oxalyl chloride, followed by treatment with e.g. pyridinium dichromate to obtain the carboxylic acid. Carboxylic acid esters may be hydrolyzed to acids under basic conditions, e.g. with dilute sodium hydroxide in methanol.

Carboxylic acid esters may in turn be prepared from the corresponding carboxylic acids by condensation with e.g. the halide corresponding to the esterifying alcohol in the presence of a base, or with an excess of the alcohol in the presence of acid catalyst.

Depending on the choice of starting materials and methods, the new compounds nd intermediates may be in the form of one of the possible isomers or mixtures thereof, for example, as substantially pure geometric (cis or trans) isomers, optical isomers (antipodes), racemates, or mixtures thereof. The aforesaid possible isomers or mixtures thereof are within the purview of this invention.

Any resulting mixtures of isomers can be separated on the basis of the physico-chemical differences of the constituents, into the pure geometric or optical isomers, diastereoisomers, racemates, for example by chromatography and/or fractional crystallization.

Any resulting racemates of final products or intermediates can be resolved into the optical antipodes by known methods, e.g. by separation of the diastereoisomeric salts thereof, obtained with an optically active acid or base, and liberating the optically active acidic or basic compound.

Alternately, optically active isomers may be prepared from optically active starting

Finally, the compounds of the invention are either obtained in the free form, or as a salt thereof.

In view of the close relationship between the free compounds and the compounds in the form of their salts, whenever a compound is referred to in this context, a

corresponding salt is also intended, provided such is possible or appropriate under the circumstances.

The compounds, including their salts, can also be obtained in the form of their hydrates, or include other solvents used for their crystallization.

The pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention are those suitable for enteral, such as oral or rectal, transdermal and parenteral administration to mammals, including man, to antagonize LTB₄ receptors, and for the treatment of a condition or syndrome responsive to the selective antagonism of LTB₄ receptors, comprising an effective amount of a pharmacologically active compound of the invention, alone or in combination, with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers.

The novel pharmaceutical products contain, for example, from about 10 % to about 80 %, preferably from about 20 % to about 60 %, of the active compound. Examples of pharmaceutical products according to the invention for enteral or parenteral administration are those in dose-unit forms such as coated tablets, tablets, capsules or suppositories, as well as ampoules. These are prepared in a manner known per se, for example using conventional mixing, granulating, coating, dissolving or freeze-drying processes. Thus, pharmaceutical products for oral use can be obtained by combining the active compound with solid excipients, where appropriate granulating a mixture which is obtained, and processing the mixture or granules, if desired or necessary, after addition of suitable auxiliaries to tablets or cores of coated tablets.

The pharmacologically active compounds of the invention are useful in the manufacture of pharmaceutical compositions comprising an effective amount thereof in conjunction or admixture with excipients or carriers suitable for either enteral or parenteral application. Preferred are tablets and gelatin capsules comprising the active ingredient together with a) diluents, e.g. lactose, dextrose, sucrose, mannitol, sorbitol, cellulose and/or glycine; b) lubricants, e.g. silica, talcum, stearic acid, its magnesium or calcium salt and/or polyethyleneglycol; for tablets also c) binders e.g. magnesium aluminum silicate, starch paste, gelatin, tragacanth, methylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose and or polyvinylpyrrolidone; if desired d) disintegrants, e.g. starches, agar, alginic acid or its sodium salt, or effervescent mixtures; and/or e) absorbants, colorants, flavors and sweeteners. Injectable compositions are preferably aqueous isotonic solutions or suspensions, and suppositories are advantageously prepared

from fatty emulsions or suspensions. Said compositions may be sterilized and/or contain adjuvants; such as preserving, stabilizing, wetting or emulsifying agents, solution promoters, salts for regulating the osmotic pressure and/or buffers. Cores of coated tablets are provided with suitable, optionally enteric, coatings, using, inter alia, concentrated sugar solutions which optionally contain gum arabic, talc, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyethylene glycol and/or titanium dioxide, lacquer solutions in suitable organic solvents or solvent mixtures or, for the preparation of enteric coatings, solutions of suitable cellulose products such as acetyl cellulose phthalate or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalate. Colorants or pigments can be added to the tablets or coatings of coated tablets, for example, to identify or to indicate various doses of active compound. In addition, they may also contain other therapeutically valuable substances. Said compositions are prepared according to conventional mixing, granulating or coating methods, respectively, and contain about 0.1 to 75 %, preferably about 1 to 50 %, of the active ingredient.

Suitable formulations for topical application, e.g. to the skin and eyes, are preferably aqueous solutions, ointments, creams or gels well-known in the art.

Suitable formulations for transdermal application include an effective amount of a compound of the invention with carrier. Advantageous carriers include absorbable pharmacologically acceptable solvents to assist passage through the skin of the host. Characteristically, transdermal devices are in the form of a bandage comprising a backing member, a reservoir containing the compound optionally with carriers, optionally a rate controlling barrier to deliver the compound of the skin of the host at a controlled and predetermined rate over a prolonged period of time, and means to secure the device to the skin.

Suitable formulations for the treatment of pulmonary disorders include aerosols which are well-known in the art.

In conjunction with another active ingredient, a compound of the invention may be administered either simultaneously, before or after the other active ingredient, either separately by the same or different route of administration or together in the same pharmaceutical formulation.

The invention further particularly relates to a method for the treatment of a condition or syndrome responsive to the selective antagonism of LTB₄ receptors, such as

rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis, non-steroidal
-antiinflammatory-drug-induced gastropathy, adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS),
myocardial infarction, allergic rhinitis, hemodialysis-induced neutropenia, and late phase
asthma; also for the treatment of ocular allergies and inflammations; also for the treatment
of atopic and contact dermatitis; and also for the treatment of chronic obstructive
pulmonary disease such as chronic bronchitis.

The dosage of active compound administered is dependent on the species of warm-blooded animal (mammal), the body weight, age and individual condition, and on the form of administration. A unit dosage for oral administration to a mammal of about 70 kg may contain e.g. between about 1 and about 1000 mg/kg per day of the active ingredient.

The following examples are intended to illustrate the invention and are not to be construed as being limitations thereon. Temperatures are given in degrees Centigrade. If not mentioned otherwise, all evaporations are performed under reduced pressure, preferably between about 15 and 100 mm Hg. The structure of final products, intermediates and starting materials are confirmed by standard analytical methods, e.g. microanalysis and spectroscopic characteristics (e.g. MS, IR, NMR). Abbreviations used are those conventional in the art.

Example 1

(a) To a solution of diethyl [2-(diethylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-phosphonate (6.9 g, 27.45 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (150 mL) is added sodium hydride (1.1 g, 27.45 mmol) in one portion. The solution is then stirred at room temperature until clear. A solution of ethyl [5-acetyl-2-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetate (8.0 g, 21.96 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (50 mL) is added, and the mixture is refluxed for 18 hours. After cooling, the mixture is then quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (50 mL), and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 150 mL). The combined organic phase is washed with water (1 x 100 mL) and brine (1 x 100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, concentrated in vacuo, chromatographed (ether) and the major product is recrystallized from ether to yield ethyl (E)-[5-(2-diethyl-carbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)- 2-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetate, m.p. = 73°-76°.

The starting material is prepared as follows:

A mixture of 3',4'-dihydroxyacetophenone (25.0 g, 164.3 mmol), lithium carbonate (12.1-g, 164.3 mmol), and α -bromo-2,6-difluorotoluene (34.0 g, 164.3 mmol) in dimethyl formamide (400 mL) is stirred at room temperature for 2 days. The mixture is then filtered through celite, and the filtrate is concentrated in vacuo. The residue is diluted with H_2O (200 mL), and the mixture is filtered. The collected solid is recrystallized from ethanol to give 3'-hydroxy-4'-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-acetophenone.

A mixture of 3'-hydroxy-4'-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-acetophenone (15.0 g, 53.96 mmol), ethyl bromoacetate (7.2 mL, 64.75 mmol), and K₂CO₃ (14.9 g, 107.92 mmol) in acetone (350 mL) is refluxed 18 hours. After cooling, the mixture is filtered, and the filtrate is concentrated in vacuo. Recrystallization from EtOAc yields ethyl [5-acetyl-2-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetate.

Prepared similarly are:

- (b) Ethyl (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetate; MS: $440 (M^++1)$, $336 (M+-PhCH_2CH_3)$, ¹H NMR: s(1H) @ 6.14, q(1H) @ 5.32, q(2H) @ 4.25, t(3H) @ 1.33
- (c) Ethyl (E)-{5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-[1-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-ethoxy]-phenoxy}-acetate; MS: 458 (M++1), 336 (M+-(4-Ph)CH₂CH₃.
- (d) Ethyl (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2-bromobenzyl-oxy)-phenoxy]-acetate; MS: 504, 506 (M+1)
- (e) Ethyl (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2,6-dichlorobenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetate; MS: 494 (M*+1), 334 (M*-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)CH₂*).
- (f) Ethyl (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2-chlorobenzyl-oxy)-phenoxy]-acetate; MS: 460 (M++1).
- (g) Ethyl (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2,4,6-trimethylbenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetate; 460 (M⁺+1), 336 (M⁺-2,4,6-trimethylphenyl⁺), 133 (2,4,6-trimethylbenzyl⁺).
 - (h) Ethyl (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(thiophen-3-yl-

methoxy)-phenoxy]-acetate; MS: 432 (M+1).

- (i) Ethyl (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2-fluorobenzyl-oxy)-phenoxy]-acetate; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): d(2H) @ 7.92 t(4H) @ 7.00; dd (1H), 7.60; d(1H) @ 6.19.
- (j) Ethyl (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2-fluoro-6- chlorobenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetate; MS: 478 (M+1).
- (k) Ethyl (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(thiophen-2-ylmethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetate; MS: 432 (M++1), 334 (M+-(thiophene)CH₂.
- (1) Ethyl (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2-cyanobenzyl-oxy)-phenoxy]-acetate, m.p. = 93-96°.

Example 2

(a) To a solution of ethyl [5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2,6- difluorobenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetate (2.1 g, 4.55 mmol) in methanol (30 mL) is added 1N NaOH (13.7 mL, 13.7 mmol), and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The solution is then acidified to pH 1 with 1 N HCl, and the mixture is extracted with EtOAc (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic phase is washed with water (1 x 100 mL) and brine (1 x 100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting solid is triturated from ether, giving [5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2,6- difluorobenzyl-oxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. = 120°-122°.

Prepared similarly are:

- (b) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. = 85°-87°.
- (c) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(diphenylmethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. = 127°-129°.
 - (d) (E)-4-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenoxy]-

- - (e) (E)- $\{5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-[1-(4-fluorophenyl)-ethoxy]-phenoxy\}-acetic acid; m.p. = <math>102^{\circ}-104^{\circ}$.
 - (f) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2-bromobenzyloxy)-phenoxy]acetic acid; m.p. = 96° - 99° .
 - (g) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2-chlorobenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. = 83° - 87° .
 - (h) (E)- $\{5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-[di-(4-fluorophenyl)-methoxy]-phenoxy\}-acetic acid; m.p. = 140°-142°.$
 - (i) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2-methylbenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. = 84° - 86° .
 - (j) (E)-[5-(2-Diisopropylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. = 119° - 121° .
 - (k) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2-methoxybenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid m.p. = 160° - 163° .
 - (l) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(benzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. = 87° - 90° .
 - (m) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2,6-dichlorobenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. = 163°-165°.
 - (n) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2-fluorobenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. = 99° - 101° .
 - (o) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(thiophen-2-ylmethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; MS: $404 (M^++1)$.

- (p) (E)-{5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-[2-(trifluoromethyl)-benzyloxy]-phenoxy}-acetic acid; m.p. = 126°-129°.
 - (q) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2,4,6-trimethylbenzyl-oxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid m.p. = 160° - 162° .
 - (r) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2,4-dichlorobenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. = 145° - 147° .
 - (s) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2,5-dichlorobenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. = 142° - 146° .
 - (t) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(naphth-1-ylmethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; MS: $448 (M^++1)$.
 - (u) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(naphth-2-yl-methoxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; MS: $448 \, (M^++1)$, $430 \, (M^+-H_2O)$.
 - (v) (E)- $\{5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-[1-(2-fluorophenyl)-ethoxy]-$ phenoxy $\}$ -acetic acid; m.p. = $94^{\circ}-98^{\circ}$.
 - (w) (E)- $\{5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-[1-(2-chlorophenyl)-ethoxy]-phenoxy\}-acetic acid, MS: 446 (M+1), 308 (M+ (4-Cl-phenyl)CH₂CH₃).$
 - (x) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(thiophen-3-yl-methoxy)phenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. = 127° - 128° .
 - (y) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. = 120° - 122° .
 - (z) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(furan-2-yl-methoxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. = 123.5°-124.5°.
 - (aa) (E)- $\{5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2,3,4,5,6-pentafluorobenzyloxy\}$ -acetic acid; m.p. = $100^{\circ}-103^{\circ}$.

- (bb) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2-chloro-6- fluorobenzyl-oxy)-phenoxy]-acetic-acid-m-p==143°-146°.
 - (cc) (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2-cyanobenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid m.p. = 110°-112°.
 - (dd) (E)- $\{5-[2-(Di-(2-methoxyethyl))-carbamoyl-1-methylvinyl\}-2-(1-phenyl-ethoxy)-phenoxy\}-acetic acid; m.p. = 114°.$
 - (ee) (E)- $\{5-[2-(Di-(2-methoxyethyl))-carbamoyl-1-methylvinyl]-2-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-phenoxy\}-acetic acid; m.p. = 105°.$
 - (ff) (E)- $\{5-[2-(Di-(2-ethoxyethyl))-carbamoyl-1-methylvinyl\}-2-(2,6-difluorobenzyl-oxy)-phenoxy\}-acetic acid; m.p. = 105°.$

Example 3

(a) A solution of [5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid (300 mg, 0.97 mmol), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (12 mg, 0.097 mmol) and isopropanol (117 mg, 1.95 mmol) in methylene chloride (30 mL) is cooled to 0°C, and 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide.HCl (205 mg, 1.07 mmol) is added in one portion. The mixture is then allowed to stir at room temperature for 18 hours. After washing with water (50 ml), the organic layer is washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (50 mL) and brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (silica, 1:1 EtOAc/hexane) yields isopropyl (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenyl-ethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetate MS: 454 (M⁺+1), 350 (M⁺ - PhCHCH₃⁺).

Similarly prepared are:

- (b) Methyl (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1- phenylethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetate; MS: 426 (M⁺+1), 322 (M⁺-PhCHCH₃⁺).
- (c) Morpholinoethyl (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetate; MS: $525 (M^++1)$, $421 (M^+-PhCHCH_3^+)$.
 - (d) Butyl (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenoxy]-

acetate; MS: 468 (M++1), 364 (M+ - PhCHCH3+).

Example 4

A solution of (E)-[5-(2-Diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenoxylacetic acid (250 mg, 0.61 mmol), diethyl 2-chloroacetamide (137 mg, 0.91 mmol), and K_2CO_3 (126 mg, 0.91 mmol) in dimethyl formamide (30 mL) is stirred overnight at 60° . The mixture is then diluted with 60 mL water and 10 mL saturated aqueous LiCl and the resulting solution is extracted with ether (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic phase is washed with water (1 x 100 mL) and brine (1 x 100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (silica, EtOAc) yields(E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenoxyl-acetic acid diethylcarbamoylmethyl ester; MS: 525 (M++1), 421 (M+-PhCHCH₃+).

Example 5

A solution of (E)-3-[4-(1-phenylethoxy)-3-hydroxyphenyl]-2-butenoic acid diethyl amide (0.61 g. 1.73 mmol) and crushed NaOH (0.69 g, 17.3 mmol) in acetone (30 mL) is refluxed 10 minutes and cooled. To this solution is added CHCl₃ (0.36 mL, 4.50 mmol), dropwise, and then the solution is refluxed 3 hours. After cooling, the solution is concentrated in vacuo, and the residue is dissolved in H₂O (50 mL), and washed with ether (3 x 50 mL). The aqueous phase is acidified to pH 1 with 1 N HCl, and then extracted with EtOAc (2 x 30 mL). The combined organic phase is washed with water (1 x 50 mL) and brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. Recrystallization from ether yields (E)-2-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenoxy]-2-methyl-propionic acid, m.p. 117° - 119°.

The starting material is prepared as follows:

To a solution of washed NaH (0.283 g, 7.06 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) is added a solution of diethyl [2-(diethylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-phosphonate (1.77 g, 7.06 mmol) in THF (10 mL, dropwise, and the solution is stirred at room temperature for 5 minutes until gas evolution ceases. A solution of 4-(1-phenylethoxy)-3-hydroxyacetophenone (1.01 g, 3.53 mmol) in THF (20 mL) is then added over 5 minutes and the resulting mixture is refluxed for 18 hours. After cooling, the mixture is quenched with 30 mL saturated aqueous NH₄Cl, and is concentrated to 30 mL in vacuo. The residue is dissolved in EtOAc (50 mL), washed with

 H_2O (1 x 50 mL) and brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (silica, 2:1=hexane/EtOAc) provides (E)-3-[4-(1-phenylethoxy)-3-hydroxy-phenyl]-2-butenoic acid diethyl amide.

Example 6

(a) Similarly to procedure described in example 1, ethyl (E)-[5-acetyl-3-(1-phenyl-ethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetate is transformed into ethyl (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methyl-vinyl)-3-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetate; MS: 440 (M+1), 336 (M+ - PhCH₂CH₃).

The starting material is prepared as follows:

To a solution of 3',5'-dihydroxyacetophenone (10.0 g, 66 mmol) and ethyl bromoacetate (11.0 g, 66 mmol) in acetone (300 mL) is added K₂CO₃ (9.0 g, 66 mmol), and the resulting mixture is refluxed for 3 hours. After cooling, the mixture is filtered, and the filtrate is concentrated in vacuo. The residue is chromatographed (silica, 3:2 hexane/EtOAc) to give a mixture of (3-acetyl-5-hydroxyphenoxy)-acetic acid ethyl ester, 3',5'-dihydroxy-acetophenone and [3-acetyl-5-(ethoxycarbonylmethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid ethyl ester (the dialkylation product), which is carried on to the next step without further purification. To a solution of ethyl (3-acetyl-5-hydroxyphenoxy)-acetate (2.4 g, 10.1 mmol), contaminated with 3'.5'-dihydroxyacetophenone and (3-acetyl-5- methoxycarbonylmethoxyphenoxy) acetic acid ethyl ester, and (1-bromoethyl)benzene (2.24 g, 12.1 mmol) in acetone (100 mL) is added K₂CO₃ (2.09 g, 15.1 mmol), and the resulting mixture is refluxed for 3 hours. After cooling, the mixture is filtered, and the filtrate is concentrated in vacuo. The residue is chromatographed (silica, 3:1 hexane/EtOAc) to give ethyl [5-acetyl-3-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetate.

(b) Similarly prepared is ethyl (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-3-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetate; MS: 426 (M+1).

Example 7

(a) Similarly to procedure described in example 2, [5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methyl-vinyl)-3-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid ethyl ester is converted into (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-3-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; MS: 412 (M++1), 308 (M+-PhCHCH₃+); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): t(3H) @ 6.52, 6.44, 6.39 (arom. H).

Similarly prepared are:

- (b) (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-3-benzyloxyphenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. = 114°-115°.
- (c) (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-3-(2-fluorobenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. = 100° - 101° .
- (d) (E)-{5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-3-(2-chlorobenzyloxy)-phenoxy}-acetic acid; MS: 432 (M++1).
- (e) (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-3-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. = 116° - 118° .

Example 8

(a) To a solution of (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2,6-difluorobenzyl-oxy)-phenyl]-acetaldehyde (4.38 g, 10.92 mmol) and 2 M isobutylene in THF (36.6 mL, 73.2 mmol) in tBuOH (70 mL) is added a solution of NaClO₂ (1.58 g, 17.48 mmol) and NaH₂PO₄.H₂O (1.96 g, 14.2 mmol) in H₂O (25 mL), and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The mixture is then acidified to pH 3 with 1 N HCl, and then extracted with ether (3 x 150 mL). The combined organic layers are then extracted with 1 N NaOH (3 x 150 mL), and the combined aqueous layers are acidified to pH 3 with conc. HCl, and then extracted with EtOAc(3 x 150). The combined organic phase is washed with water (1 x 50 mL) and brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. Recrystallization from MeOH/EtOAc yields (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methyl-vinyl)-2-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-phenyl]-acetic acid; m.p. = 167°-168°.

The starting material is prepared as follows:

A solution of (5-bromo-2-methoxyphenyl)acetic acid (20.0 g, 81.6 mmol) in THF (400 mL) cooled to 0°, followed by dropwise addition of 1M BH₃.THF in THF (122.4 mL, 122.4 mmol). After addition is complete, the solution is warmed to room temperature and stirring is continued for 1 hour. At this time, the reaction is cooled back to 0° and quenched with water (50 mL). The mixture is concentrated to 80 mL in vacuo, and the residue is

extracted with EtOAc (3 x 150 mL). The combined organic phase is washed with water (1 x 50 mL) and brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo to give 2-(5-bromo-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-ethanol.

To a solution of 2-(5-bromo-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-ethanol (18.86 g, 81.65 mmol) in 400 mL CH₂Cl₂ at -78° is added boron tribromide (16.98 mL, 179.6 mmol) dropwise, via syringe. After stirring at -78° for 15 minutes, the solution is warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1 hour. The reaction mixture is then poured into ice water (500 mL), shaken, and separated. The organic phase is washed with water (1 x 250 mL) and brine (1 x 100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (silica, 2:1 hexane/EtOAc) yields 2-(5-bromo-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1-ethanol.

To a solution of 2-(5-bromo-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1-ethanol (9.6 g, 44.2 mmol) and α -bromo-2,6-difluorotoluene (9.16 g, 44.2 mmol) in acetone (500 mL) is added K_2CO_3 (12.21 g, 88.5 mmol), and the mixture is refluxed for 4 hours. After cooling, the mixture is filtered, and the filtrate concentrated in vacuo. The residue is then chromatographed (silica, 4:1 hexane/EtOAc) to yield 2-[5-bromo-2-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)phenyl]-1-ethanol.

A solution of 2-[5-bromo-2-[(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)phenyl]-1-ethanol (14.07 g, 41.02 mmol) and N,N-diethylcrotonamide (8.68 g, 61.53 mmol) in 60 mL triethylamine in a thick-walled pyrex tube is degassed with nitrogen for 15 minutes. Pd(OAc)₂ (0.46 g, 2.05 mmol) and tri-o-tolylphosphine (1.25 g, 4.10 mmol) are placed into the tube, which is then sealed, and the mixture is heated to 100° for 5 hours. The mixture is diluted with EtOAc (400 mL), and white precipitate is filtered out. The filtrate is then washed with 1 N HCl (2 x 400 mL), H2O (1 x 100 mL) and brine (1 x 100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (silica, 3:1 EtOAc/hexane) gives (E)-3-[4-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-phenyl]-2-butenoic acid diethyl amide.

A solution of oxalyl chloride (1.04 mL, 11.9 mmol) in methylene chloride (50 mL) is cooled to -78°, and DMSO (1.69 mL, 23.82 mmol) is added dropwise, via syringe to the solution. After stirring an additional 5 minutes. (until no gas evolution is observed), a solution of (E)-3-[4-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-phenyl]-2-butenoic acid diethyl amide (4.0 g, 9.93 mmol) in methylene chloride (100 mL) is added. The reaction is then stirred at -78° for 30 minutes, followed by addition of triethylamine (6.23 mL, 44.67 mmol) in one portion. The mixture is then warmed to room temperature, stirred for an additional 30 minutes, and quenched with H₂O (100 mL). The mixture is separated, and the

organic phase is washed with water (1 x 100 mL) and brine (1 x 100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo to yield (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2,6-di-fluorobenzyloxy)-phenyl]-acetaldehyde.

(b) Similarly prepared is: (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenyl-ethoxy)-phenyl]-acetic acid; MS: 396 (M++ 1), 292 (M+ - PhCHCH₃+); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): m (7H) @ 7.15-7.36 (arom H), d(1H) @ 6.61 (arom H).

Example 9

(a) Similarly to procedure described in example 8, (E)-3-[4-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-3-(3-oxopropyloxy)-phenyl]-2-butenoic acid diethyl amide is converted to (E)-3-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-propionic acid; m.p. = 138°-139°.

The starting material is prepared as follows:

A solution of 3'-hydroxy-4'-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-acetophenone (3.35 g, 12.05 mmol), 2-(3-bromopropoxy)-tetrahydropyran (2.69 g, 28.94 mmol) and in acetone (240 mL) is refluxed for 18 hours. At this time an additional amount of 2-(3-bromopropoxy)-tetrahydropyran (2.69 g, 28.94 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (1.66 g, 18.08 mmol) is added to the mixture, which is refluxed for an additional 6 hour. The mixture is filtered, and the filtrate is concentrated in vacuo. The residue is chromatographed (3:1 hexane/EtOAc) to yield 4'-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-3'-[3-(tetrahydropyran-2-yloxy)-propoxy]-acetophenone.

To a solution of washed NaH (0.74 g, 30.94 mmol)) in THF (30mL) is added a solution of diethyl [2-(diethylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-phosphonate (7.77 g, 30.94 mmol) in THF (30 mol), dropwise, and the solution is stirred at room temperature for 5 minutes until gas evolution ceases. A solution of 4'-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-3'-[3-(tetrahydropyran-2-yloxy)-propoxy]-acetophenone (6.50 g, 15.47 mmol) in THF (30 mL) is then added over 5 minutes and the resulting mixture is refluxed for 18 hours. After cooling, the mixture is quenched with 30 mL saturated aqueous NH₄Cl, and is concentrated to 30 mL in vacuo. The residue is dissolved in EtOAc (50 mL), washed with H₂O (1 x 50 mL) and brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (silica, 3:1 hexane/EtOAc) provides N,N-diethyl (E)-3-{4-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-3-[3-(tetrahydropyran-2-yloxy)-propoxy]-phenyl}-2-butenamide.

hydropyran-2-yloxy)-propoxy]-phenyl}-2-butenamide (3.53 g, 6.83 mmol) in methanol (72 mL) is added 1N HCl (39.0 mL), and the resulting mixture is stirred for 1 hour. After this time, the solution is concentrated to 40 mL in vacuo, and the residue is extracted with EtOAc (2 x 75 mL). The combined organic phase is washed with water (1 x 100 mL) and brine (1 x 100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo to yield N,N-diethyl (E)-3-[4-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-3-(3-hydroxypropoxy)-phenyl]-2-butenamide.

To a solution of diethyl (E)-3-[4-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-3-(3-hydroxypropoxy)-phenyl]-2-butenamide (2.22 g, 5.13 mmol) and anhydrous sodium acetate (5.05 g, 61.53 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) is added pyridinium dichromate (6.63 g, 30.76 mmol) and the mixture is stirred for 2.5 hours. At this time, 2 g celite is added to the mixture, and the resulting mixture is filtered through celite, and the solid is washed with CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL). The filtrate is concentrated in vacuo, and the residue is filtered through a column of florisil, yielding N,N-diethyl (E)-3-[4-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-3-(3-oxopropyloxy)-phenyl]-2-butenamide, as a brown oil. This crude product is carried on directly to the next step.

(b) Prepared similarly is: (E)-3-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenyl-ethoxy)-phenoxy]-propionic acid; MS: 426 (M+1), 322 (M+ - Ph(CH₃)CH). 1H NMR: t (2H) @ 4.32, 3.85.

Example 10

(a) Similarly to procedure described in example 2, (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethylthio)phenoxy]acetic acid ethyl ester is converted to (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethylthio) phenoxy]acetic acid; m.p. = 157°-159°.

The starting material is prepared as follows:

To a solution of acetovanillone (8.31 g, 50 mmol) and 2.81 g KOH (50 mmol) in H_2O (34 mL), at 0°, is added a solution of dimethylthiocarbamoyl chloride (8.28 g, 67 mmol) in THF (14 mL), dropwise, at such a rate as to keep the reaction temperature below 12°. The reaction mixture is warmed to room temperature, and stirred for 30 minutes. It is then diluted with 1 N NaOH (100 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 80 mL). The combined organic

phase is washed with H₂O (1 x 100 mL) and brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo to give dimethylthiocarbamic acid O-(4-acetyl-2-methoxy-phenyl) ester. To a thick walled pyrex tube is added dimethylthiocarbamic acid O-(4-acetyl-2-methoxy-phenyl) ester (9.81 g, 38.77 mmol). The tube is flushed with nitrogen, sealed, and then heated to 250° for 1 hour. After cooling, the residue is chromatographed (silica gel, 1:1 EtOAc/hexane) to yield dimethylthiocarbamic acid S-(4-acetyl-2-methoxy-phenyl) ester.

To dimethylthiocarbamic acid S-(4-acetyl-2-methoxy-phenyl) ester (3.0 g, 11.86 mmol) in ethylene glycol (50 mL) is added KOH (1.0 g, 17.8 mmol) in H₂O (5 mL), and this mixture is refluxed for 1 hour. After cooling, this mixture is poured into 250 mL ice, and then washed with ether (3 x 75 mL). The aqueous phase is then acidified to pH 1 with conc. HCl, and the solution is filtered to remove precipitate. The aqueous layer is then extracted with EtOAc (3 x 75 mL), and the combined organic phase is washed with water (1 x 50 mL) and brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and removed in vacuo to yield 4-mercapto-3-methoxyacetophenone.

To 4-mercapto-3-methoxyacetophenone (0.865 g, 4.75 mmol) and (1- bromoethyl)benzene (0.74 mL, 5.23 mmol) in acetone (40 mL) is added K₂CO₃ (0.985 g, 7.13 mmol), and the mixture is refluxed for 1.5 hours. After cooling, the mixture is filtered, and the acetone is removed in vacuo. The residue is then dissolved in EtOAc (50 mL) and washed with H₂O (1 x 50 mL) and brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and the solvent is removed in vacuo. Chromatography (silica, 4:1 hexane/EtOAc) provides 4-(1-phenylethylthio)-3-methoxy-acetophenone. To a solution of washed NaH (0.283 g, 7.06 mmol) in THF (10 mL) is added a solution of diethyl [2-(diethylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-phosphonate (1.77 g, 7.06 mmol) in THF (10 mol), dropwise, and the solution is stirred at room temperature for 5 minutes, until gas evolution ceases. A solution of 4-(1-phenylethylthio)-3-methoxy-acetophenone (1.01 g, 3.53 mmol) in THF (20 mL) is then added over 5 minutes, and the resulting mixture is refluxed for 18 hours. After cooling, the mixture is quenched with 30 mL saturated aq. NH₄Cl, and is concentrated to 30 mL in vacuo. The residue is dissolved in EtOAc (50 mL), washed with H₂O (1 x 50 mL) and brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (silica, 2:1 hexane/EtOAc) provides (E)-3-[(4-mercapto-3-methoxy)-phenyl]-2-butenoic acid diethyl amide. To a solution of (E)-3-[(4-mercapto-3-methoxy)-phenyl]-2-butenoic acid diethyl amide (0.76 g, 1.98 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL), cooled to -78°, is added BBr₃ (0.75 mL, 7.94 mmol), slowly, via syringe. After stirring at -78° for 3 hours, the solution is poured onto ice (50 mL), acidified to pH 1

with 1 N HCl, and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 25 mL). The combined organic phase is washed-with-water-(-1=x-50 mL) and brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo, yielding (E)-3-[(4-mercapto-3-hydroxy)-phenyl]-2-butenoic acid diethyl amide.

To a solution of (E)-3-[(4-mercapto-3-hydroxy)-phenyl]-2-butenoic acid diethyl amide (0.81 g, 1.98 mmol) and (1-bromoethyl)benzene (0.28 mL, 1.98 mmol) in acetone (30 mL) is added K_2CO_3 (0.27 g, 1.98 mmol), and the mixture is refluxed for 1 hour. After cooling, the mixture is filtered, and the acetone is removed in vacuo. The residue is then dissolved in EtOAc (50 mL) and washed with H_2O (1 x 50 mL) and brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and the solvent is removed in vacuo. Chromatography (silica, 1:1 hexane/EtOAc) provides (E)-3-[4-(1-phenylethylthio)-3-hydroxyphenyl]-2-butenoic acid diethyl amide.

To a solution of (E)-3-[4-(1-phenylethylthio)-3-(1-hydroxyphenyl]-2-butenoic acid diethyl amide (0.40 g, 1.08 mmol) and ethyl bromoacetate (0.14 mL, 1.30 mmol)) in acetone (20 mL) is added K_2CO_3 (0.225 g, 1.63 mmol), and the mixture is refluxed for 2 hours. After cooling, the mixture is filtered, and the acetone is removed in vacuo. The residue is then dissolved in EtOAc (50 mL) and washed with H_2O (1 x 50 mL) and brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and the solvent is removed in vacuo, yielding (E)-[5-(2-diethyl-carbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethylthio)phenoxy]-acetic acid ethyl ester.

Similarly prepared are:

- (b) (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(diphenylmethylthio)phenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. 175°-176°.
- (c) (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(benzylthio)phenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. 132°-134°.

Example 11

Similarly to the procedure described in example 8, N,N-diethyl (E)-3-[3-(3- hydroxy-propyl)-4-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenyl]-but-2-enamide is converted into (E)-3- [5-(2-diethyl-carbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)phenyl]-propionic acid; MS: 412 (M $^+$ +1), 308 (M $^+$ - PhCHCH $_3$ $^+$).

The starting material is prepared as follows:

A solution of 4-hydroxyacetophenone (9.53 g, 70 mmol), allyl bromide (6.66 mL, 77 mmol), and K_2CO_3 (14.51 g, 105 mmol) in acetone (150 mL) is refluxed 6 hours. The mixture is then filtered and the filtrate is concentrated in vacuo. The residue is dissolved in EtOAc (100 mL) and then washed with H_2O (1x 100 mL) and brine (1 x 100 mL), and dried over MgSO₄. Concentration in vacuo yields 4'-allyloxyacetophenone.

A solution of 4'-allyloxyacetophenone (6.0 g, 34.1 mmol) in 10 mL xylene is introduced into a thick walled pyrex tube, which is sealed with a teflon cap. After heating to 230° for 5 hours, the solution is cooled to 0°. The precipitated white solid is filtered and the solid is washed with cold toluene and hexane to yield 3'-allyl-4'-hydroxyacetophenone.

A solution of 3'-allyl-4'-hydroxyacetophenone (3.46 g, 19.66), (1-bromoethyl)-benzene (3.05 mL, 21.63 mmol)), and K₂CO₃ (4.07 g, 29.49 mmol) in acetone (100 mL) is refluxed 20 hours. The mixture is then filtered and the filtrate is concentrated in vacuo. The residue is dissolved in EtOAc (100 mL) and then washed with H₂O (1 x 100 mL) and brine (1 x 100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (5:1 hexane/EtOAc) yields 3'-allyl-4'-(1-phenylethoxy)-acetophenone. To a solution of sodium hydride (0.54 g, 13.5 mmol) in THF (20 mL) is added a solution of ethyl [2-(diethyl-amino)-2-oxoethyl]-phosphonate (3.13 g. 12.5 mmol) in THF (20 mL). After stirring this mixture for 5 minutes. at room temperature, a solution of 3'-allyl-4'-(1-phenylethoxy)-acetophenone (2.91 g, 10.4 mmol) in THF (30 mL) is added, and the solution is refluxed 18 hours. After cooling, the mixture is then quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (50 mL), and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 75 mL). The combined organic phase is washed with water (1 x 100 mL) and brine (1 x 100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, concentrated in vacuo, chromatographed (silica, 2:1 EtOAc/hexane) to yield N,N-diethyl (E)-3-[3-allyl-4-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenyl]-but-2-enamide.

To a solution of N,N-diethyl (E)-3-[3-allyl-4-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenyl]-but-2-enamide (2.61 g, 6.92 mmol) and Wilkinson's catalyst (tris(triphenylphosphine)rhodium (I) chloride, 64 mg, 0.069 mmol) in THF (40 mL) at 0° is added a 1.0 M solution of catecholborane in THF (7.62 mL, 7.62 mmol), via syringe. After stirring for 3 hours at 0°, the solution is quenched with methanol (15 mL), followed by addition of a solution 30% hydrogen peroxide (1.94 mL) in 3 M NaOH (18 mL). The solution is then warmed to room temperature over 3 hours. The solution is concentrated to 25 mL in vacuo, and the residue is

taken up in H_2O (100 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic phase is washed with water (1 x 50 mL) and brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (silica, 4:1 EtOAc/hexane) yields N,N-diethyl (E)-3-[3-(3-hydroxypropyl)-4-(1- phenylethoxy)-phenyl]-but-2-enamide.

Example 12

To a solution of NaH (0.10 g, 2.4 mmol) in THF (15 mL) is added a solution of diethyl [2-(diethylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-phosphonate (0.30 g, 1.2 mmol) dropwise, and the solution is stirred at room temperature for 5 minutes, until gas evolution ceases. A solution of t-butyl [5-acetyl-2-phenethylphenoxy]-acetate (1.01 g, 3.53 mmol) in THF (5 mL) is then added over 5 minutes, and the resulting mixture is refluxed for 4 hours. After cooling, the mixture is quenched with 30 mL saturated 1 N HCl, and extracted with ether (2 x 30 mL), washed with brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (silica, 20:1 CH₂Cl₂/methanol, 0.5% acetic acid) provides (E)-[5-(2-diethyl-carbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-phenethylphenoxy]-acetic acid; MS: 396 (M*+1).

The starting material is prepared as follows:

A solution of 3'-hydroxy-4'-benzyloxyacetophenone (3.5 g, 14.4 mmol), t-butyl bromoacetate (2.8 mL, 17.0 mmol), and K_2CO_3 (2.3 g, 17.0 mmol) in 100 mL acetone is refluxed 18 hours. After cooling, the mixture is filtered, and the acetone is removed in vacuo. The residue is then dissolved in EtOAc (50 mL) and washed with H_2O (1 x 50 mL) and brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and the solvent is removed in vacuo. Chromatography (silica, 5:1 hexane/EtOAc) yields t-butyl (4-acetyl-2-benzyloxy-phenoxy)-acetate.

To a solution of t-butyl (5-acetyl-2-benzyloxyphenoxy)=acetate (2.0 g, 5.6 mmol) in EtOH (25 mL) is added 10% Pd/C (0.10 g), and the mixture is hydrogenated at 1 atm for 1.25 hours. Filtration through celite, followed by solvent removal in vacuo yields t-butyl (5-acetyl-2-hydroxyphenoxy)-acetate.

A solution of t-butyl (5-acetyl-2-hydroxyphenoxy)-acetate (1.5 g, 5.6 mmol) and pyridine (1.2 mL, 15.0 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) is cooled to -30°, and triflic anhydride (1.5 g, 5.6 mmol) is added via syringe over 2 minutes. After stirring 10 minutes H₂O (20 mL) is added, the solution is warmed to room temperature, and the solution is washed with 1 N HCl

(1 x 50 mL) and brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (silica, 5:1 hexane/EtOAc) yields t-butyl {5-acetyl-2-[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyloxy]-phenoxy}acetate.

A solution of t-butyl {5-acetyl-2-[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyloxy]-phenoxy}acetate(1.0 g, 1.3 mmol) and phenylacetylene (0.33 mL, 3.0 mmol) in 20 mL triethylamine in a thick walled pyrex tube is degassed with nitrogen for 15 minutes. Bis(triphenylphosphine)-palladium(II) chloride (35 mg, 0.05 mmol) and copper (I) iodide (10 mg, 0.05 mmol) are added, and the vessel is sealed, and heated to 60° for 18 hours. After cooling, the triethylamine is removed in vacuo, and the residue is dissolved in ether (100 mL) and washed with 1 N HCl (1 x 100 mL) and brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (silica, 5:1 hexane/EtOAc) yields t-butyl [5-acetyl-2-(2-phenyl-ethynyl)-phenoxy]-acetate, along with 10% starting material. This mixture is carried on to the next step.

t-Butyl (E)-[5-acetyl-2-(2-phenylethynyl)-phenoxy]-acetate (0.2 g, 0.56 mmol) is dissolved in 5 mL THF, and then diluted with EtOH (15 mL). 10% Pd/C (0.10 g) is added, and the mixture is hydrogenated at 1 atm until theoretical amount of hydrogen is consumed. Filtration through celite, followed by solvent removal in vacuo yields t-butyl [5-acetyl-2-phenethylphenoxy]-acetate.

Example 13

Similarly to procedure described in example 2, (E)-5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methyl-vinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)benzoic acid ethyl ester is converted to (E)-5-(2-diethyl-carbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)benzoic acid, MS: 382 (M+1), 278 (M+-PhCHCH₃+).

The starting material is prepared as follows:

A solution of methyl 5-bromosalicylate (12.70 g, 55 mmol), (1-bromoethyl)benzene (7.05 mL, 50 mmol), and K₂CO₃ (20.73 g, 150 mmol) in acetone (250 mL) is refluxed 18 hours. The mixture is then filtered and the filtrate is concentrated in vacuo. The residue is dissolved in EtOAc (250 mL) and then washed with 1 N NaOH (2 x 150 mL) and brine (1 x 100 mL), and dried over MgSO₄. Concentration in vacuo yields methyl 5-bromo-2-(1-phenyl-ethoxy)-benzoate.

A=solution-of-methyl=5-bromo-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-benzoate (3.35 g, 10.0 mmol) and crotonic acid (1.72 g, 20.0 mmol) in 8 mL triethylamine in a thick-walled pyrex tube is degassed with nitrogen for 15 minutes. Pd(OAc)₂ (0.112 g, 0.50 mmol) and tri-o-tolylphosphine (0.304 g, 1.0 mmol) are placed into the tube, which is then sealed, and the mixture is heated to 100° for 5 hours. The mixture is diluted with EtOAc (300 mL), and white precipitate is filtered. The filtrate is then washed with 1 N HCl (2 x 150 mL), and brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo to give methyl (E)-5-(2-carboxy-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-benzoate.

To a solution of methyl (E)-5-(2-carboxy-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)benzoate (1.0 g, 2.94 mmol) in 40 mL CH₂Cl₂ at 0° is added oxalyl chloride (1.03 mL, 11.76 mmol), followed by dimethyl formamide (50 µL). The solution is then warmed to room temperature over 1 hour. Concentration in vacuo yields methyl (E)-5-(2-chlorocarbonyl-1- methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-benzoate.

To a solution of methyl (E)-5-(2-chlorocarbonyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-benzoate (1.0 g, 2.79 mmol) in THF (50 mL) is added diethylamine (1.16 mL, 11.8 mmol), and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 3 hours, after which time THF is removed in vacuo, and the residue is dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (75 mL) and then washed with 1 N HCl (2 x 100 mL) and brine (1 x 50 mL), and dried over MgSO₄. Chromatography (silica, 2:1 hexane/EtOAc) yields methyl (E)-5-(2- diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenyl-ethoxy)-benzoate.

Example 14

Similarly to the procedures described in examples 1 and 2, 1-[6-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-5-hydroxy-pyridin-3-yl]-ethanone is converted to (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-pyridin-3-yloxy]-acetic acid, m.p. = 156°-157°.

The starting material is prepared as follows:

To a solution of 5-bromo-3-hydroxy-2(1H)-pyridinone (U.S. patent 3,471,506, 10.0 g, 52.6 mmol) in dioxane (30 mL) and H_2O (15 mL) was added NaOH (2.1 g, 52.5 mol) dissolved in H_2O (12.5 mL). To this mixture is added di-t-butyl-dicarbonate (12.5 g, 57.5 mmol), and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 6 hours. At this time, the mixture

is filtered, and the solid is washed with H₂O (50 mL), and is dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL). This organic solution is washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to yield 5-bromo-3-(t-butoxycarbonyloxy)-2(1H)-pyridinone. A solution of 5-bromo-3-(t-butoxycarbonyloxy)-2(1H)-pyridinone (5.0 g, 17.2 mmol), Ag₂CO₃ (4.74 g, 17.2 mmol) and α-bromo-2,6-difluorotoluene (3.56 g, 17.2 mmol) in toluene (60 mL) is heated to 42° for 24 hours in the dark. At this time the mixture is filtered. The filtrate is concentrated in vacuo, and the residue is dissolved in EtOAc (150 mL) and washed with H₂O (50 mL) and brine (50 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (silica, 9:1 EtOAc/hexane) yields 5-bromo-3-(t-butoxycarbonyloxy)-2-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-pyridine.

A solution of 5-bromo-3-(t-butoxycarbonyloxy)-2-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-pyridine (3.60 g, 8.65 mmol) and CuCN (2.31 g, 25.9 mmol) in dimethylformamide (86 mL) is refluxed for 10 hours. The mixture is then poured into a solution of saturated NH₃ (10 mL) in ice (100 mL), and the resulting mixture is extracted with EtOAc (2 x 75 mL). The combined organic phase is washed with water (1 x 50 mL) and brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (silica, 3:1 EtOAc/hexane) yields 6-(2,6-di-fluorobenzyloxy)-5-hydroxynicotinonitrile.

To a solution of 6-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-5-hydroxynicotinonitrile (0.60 g, 2.29 mmol) in THF (20 mL) is added a 3.0 M solution of MeMgBr in ether (5.28 ml, 15.8 mmol) at 0°, and the solution is warmed to room temperature for 5 hours, after which time the mixture is quenched with 10% aq. HCl (10 mL), and extracted with ether (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic phase is washed with water (1 x 50 mL) and brine (1 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo to yield 1-[6-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-5-hydroxy-pyridin-3-yl]-ethanone.

Example 15

(a) Similarly to the procedure described in example 2, ethyl (Z)-[5-(2-diethyl-carbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetate (the minor isomer isolated from chromatography in the final step of example 1), is converted into (Z)-[5-(2-diethyl-carbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; MS: 412 (M+1), 308 (M+-Ph(CH₃)CH). ¹H NMR: s (1H) @ 5.82.

Prepared similarly are:

- (b)-(Z)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2-bromobenzyloxy)-phenoxy]acetic acid; m.p. = 108° - 110° .
 - (c) (Z)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2-methylbenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. = 132° - 135° .

Example 16

(a) Similarly to the procedure described in example 2, methyl (E)-(R)-(-)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenyl]-acetate is converted into (E)-(R)-(-)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenyl]-acetic acid, MS: 396 (M++1), 292 (M+- Ph(CH₃)CH. $\{\alpha\}_D = -10.341$ (c = 0.80, MeOH), 97% ee by NMR.

The starting material is prepared as follows:

To a solution of 2-hydroxyphenylacetic acid (5.0 g, 32.8 mmol) in MeOH (100 mL) at 0°C is added tetra-N-butyl-ammonium tribromide (15.8 g, 32.8) in one portion (residual compound is rinsed in with 20 mL MeOH). The solution is then warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight, during which time the solid slowly dissolves. MeOH is then evaporated, and the residue is taken up in 10% aqueous NaHSO₃ (100 mL) and 5:1 Et₂O/EtOAC (300 mL). The organic layer is separated and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (100 mL), brine (50 mL) and dried (MgSO₄). Evaporation yields a semisolid, which is recrystallized from Et₂O/hexane to yield methyl 4-bromo-2-hydroxyphenylacetate, as an off-white solid.

To a solution of methyl 4-bromo-2-hydroxyphenylacetate (1.0 g, 4.1 mmol), (S)-(-)-phenethyl alcohol (0.50 g, 4.1 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (1.07 g, 4.1 mmol) in toluene (15 mL) at 0°C is added a solution of diethyl azodicarboxylate (4.1 mmol, 0.64 mL) in toluene (5 mL), dropwise, over 5 minutes. The solution is then warmed slowly to room temperature overnight. It is then diluted with toluene (30 mL), and 10 g Panther Creek clay is added. The mixture is stirred for 1 hour, then filtered, and the filtrate is evaporated and the residue chromatographed (silica, 10% ethyl acetate/hexane) to yield methyl (R)-4-bromo-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenylacetate, as a clear thick oil.

A solution of methyl (R)-4-bromo-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenylacetate (0.50 g, 1.43

mmol) and diethylcrotonamide (0.30 g, 2.1 mmol) in triethylamine (5 mL) is deoxygenated with bubbling N₂ for 10 minutes in a small pressure tube. Palladium (II) acetate (16 mg, 0.07 mmol) and tris-(o-tolyl)-phosphine (44 mg, 0.14 mmol) is then added. The tube is then sealed, and the mixture heated to 100°C for 2.5 hours. After cooling, the mixture (now dark, with precipitate present) is diluted with ethyl acetate (20 mL), and the mixture is filtered through celite, and the filtrate evaporated and chromatographed (silica, 30% ethyl acetate/hexane) to yield methyl (E)-(R)-(-)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenyl]-acetate as a yellow oil.

Prepared similarly is:

(b) (E)-(S)-(+)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenyl]-acetic acid, sodium salt, mp = 115° - 117° , [α]_D = +19.59 (c = 1.09, MeOH), 92% ee by NMR.

Example 17

To a solution of (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethylthio)-phenoxy]acetic acid ethyl ester (see example 10, 0.19 g, 0.42 mmol) in methanol (12 ml) at 0°C is added a solution of potassium peroxymonosulfate (Oxone®) (0.77 g, 1.25 mmol) in water (12 ml), dropwise, over 5 minutes. The resulting mixture is then stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture is diluted with water (50 ml) and then extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 25 ml). The combined organic layers are washed with water (1 x 30 ml) and brine (1 x 30 ml), dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated to yield (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethylsulfonyl)phenoxy]acetic acid ethyl ester, as a clear oil.

Example 18

Similarly to the procedure described in example 2, (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethylsulfonyl)phenoxy]acetic acid ethyl ester (Example 17) is converted to (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethylsulfonyl)phenoxy]-acetic acid, m.p. = 198-200°C.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of the formula

$$Z - Y - X$$

$$C = CH - CON$$

$$R^{2}$$

$$R^{3}$$
(1)

wherein W is CH or N;

R is (mono- or di-carbocyclic aryl) or mono- or di-heterocyclic aryl)-lower alkyl;

R1 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R² and R³ are hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy-lower alkyl or aryl-lower alkyl; or R² and R³ joined together represent lower alkylene optionally interrupted by O, NH, N-lower alkyl or S so as to form a ring with the amide nitrogen;

X is O, S, SO, SO₂ or a direct bond;

X1 is O, S, SO, SO₂ or a direct bond;

Y is a direct bond, lower alkylene or lower alkylidene; and

Z is carboxyl, 5-tetrazolyl, hydroxymethyl or carboxyl derivatized in form of a pharmaceutically acceptable ester; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1 of formula la

$$Z-Y-X$$

$$C=CH-CON$$

$$R^{2}$$

$$R^{3}$$
(Ia)

wherein R, R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , X, X^1 , Y and Z have meaning as defined above; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. A compound according to claim 1 of the formula

$$Z - Y - X$$

$$C = CH - CON$$

$$R^{3}$$
(II)

or of the formula

$$z-y-x$$

$$C = CH-CON R^{2}$$

$$R = R^{3}$$
(III)

wherein in formula II the substituents -X-Y-Z and -X¹-R are located at the meta (3) and para (4) positions or at the two meta (3 and 3') positions and wherein in formula III the said substituents are at adjacent 5 and 6 positions of the pyridine ring;

R is (mono or di-carbocyclic or heterocyclic aryl)-lower alkyl;

R¹ is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R² and R³ are hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy-lower alkyl or aryl-lower alkyl; or R² and R³ together with the nitrogen to which they are attached represent pyrrolidino, piperidino, or morpholino;

X is O, S or a direct bond;

X¹ is O, S or a direct bond;

Y is a direct bond, lower alkylene or lower alkylidene; and

Z is carboxyl, 5-tetrazolyl, hydroxymethyl or carboxyl derivatized in form of a pharmaceutically acceptable ester; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

4. A compound according to claim 1 of the formula

$$C = CH - CON R^{2}$$

$$R - X - Y - Z$$
(IV)

or of the formula

$$Z - Y - X$$

$$C = CH - CON$$

$$R^{3}$$
(IVa)

wherein R is (mono- or di-carbocyclic or heterocyclic aryl)-lower alkyl;

R1 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

 R^2 and R^3 are hydrogen, lower alkyl, lowe alkoxy-lower alkyl or aryl-lower alkyl; or R^2 and R^3 together with the nitrogen to which they are attached represent pyrrolidino, piperidino or morpholino;

X is O, S or a direct bond;

X1 is O, S or a direct bond;

Y is C₁-C₄-alkylene or C₁-C₄-alkylidene;

Z is carboxyl, 5-tetrazolyl, hydroxymethyl or carboxyl derivatized in form of a pharmaceutically acceptable ester; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 5. A compound according to claim 4 which is the (E)-isomer in which the substituted phenyl and the $CON = \frac{R^2}{R^3}$ groups are trans to each other.
 - 6. A compound according to claim 5 of the formula

$$R-X^1$$
 $X-Y-Z$
 R^1
 R^2
 R^3
 R^3
 R^3

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 7. A compound according to claim 6 wherein R is (mono- or di-carbocyclic aryl)-lower alkyl; R¹ is lower alkyl; R² and R³ represent lower alkyl; X represents oxygen (O) or a direct bond; X¹ represents oxygen (O); Y represents lower alkylene or lower alkylidene; Z represents carboxyl or 5-tetrazolyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 8. A compound according to claim 4 which is the E-isomer of a compound of formula IVa or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 9. A compound according to claim 7 which is (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-phenoxy]-acetic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 10. A compound according to claim 7 which is (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)-phenyl]-acetic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 11. A compound according to claim 7 which is (E)-[5-(2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)-phenyl]acetic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 12. A pharmaceutical composition for antagonizing LTB-4 in mammals comprising an effective LTB-4 antagonizing amount of a compound of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 13. A method of antagonizing LTB-4 activity in mammals which comprises administering to a mammal in need thereof an effective LTB-4 antagonizing amount of a compound according to claim 1.

Internal I Application No PCT/EP 97/05255

A CLASSII IPC 6	FICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER CO7D213/53 A61K31/44 C07C235	5/34	
According to	o International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classifi	cation and IPC	
	SEARCHED		
Minimum do IPC 6	commentation searched (classification system followed by classifica CO7D	tion symbols)	
Documental	tion searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that	auch documents are included in the fields sea	rohed
Electronia d	late base consulted during the international search (name of data b	ease and, where practical, search terms used)	
C. DOCUM	ENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the n	elevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 94 02464 A (SCHERING AG ;HEI (DE); SKUBALLA WERNER (DE); BUC 3 February 1994 see the whole document	NDL JOSEF HMANN BER)	1-12
Υ .	EP 0 588 655 A (ONO PHARMACEUTI March 1994 see the whole document	CAL CO) 23	1-12
Y	EP 0 703 216 A (ONO PHARMACEUTI March 1996 see the whole document	CAL CO) 27	1-12
Y	EP 0 656 349 A (ONO PHARMACEUTI June 1995 see the whole document	CAL CO) 7	1-12
1		-/	
		1	
	ther documents are listed in the continuation of box C.	X Patent family members are listed	in annex.
			
	etegories of cited documents : nent defining the general state of the art which is not	"T" later document published after the into or priority date and not in conflict with cited to understand the principle or the	the application but
consi	idered to be of particular relevance r document but published on or after the international	invention	claimed invention
filing	clate ment which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or	cannot be considered novel or canno involve an inventive step when the d	nt be considered to comment is taken alone
which citatio	h is eited to establish the publication date of another on or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the cannot be considered to involve an in document is combined with one or it	wentive step when the ore other such docu-
"P" docum	ment referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or r means nent published prior to the international filling date but	ments, such combination being obvi in the art.	oue to a person exited
leter	than the priority date claimed exctusi completion of the international search	"8" document member of the same patent Date of mailing of the international se	
	27 January 1998	1 3. 02. 98	
Name and	i mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer	
	European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijewijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Stellmach, J	

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)

1

Internal J Application No PCT/EP 97/05255

		PC1/EP 9//05255
C.(Continue	tion) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT	
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Υ	WO 94 11341 A (CIBA GEIGY AG ;MORRISSEY MICHAEL M (US); SUH HONGSUK (KR)) 26 May 1994 see the whole document	1-12
Y	EP 0 518 819 A (CIBA GEIGY AG) 16 December 1992	1-12
	see the whole document	
Y	WO 91 18601 A (SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP) 12 December 1991 see the whole document	1-12
Y	WO 93 06085 A (SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP) 1 April 1993 see the whole document	1-12
Y	WO 93 16036 A (BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM INT; BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM KG (DE)) 19 August 1993 see the whole document	1-12
Y	KONNO,M. ET AL.: "Synthesis and Structure-activity relationships of a series of substituted phenyl-propionic acids as as novel class of leukotriene B4 antagonists" ADV.PROSTAGL.THROMB.LEUKOTR.RES., vol. 21, 1990, NEW YORK, pages 411-414, XP002053114	1-12
Y	DJURIC,S.W. ET AL.: "The leukotriene B4 receptor antagonists - A most discriminating class of antiinflammatory agent?" DRUGS FUTURE, vol. 17, no. 9, 1992, pages 819-830, XP000650327 see the whole document	1-12

1

Intel Lational application No. PCT/EP 97/05255

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Box i Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)
This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:
Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
2. X Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).
Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)
This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:
As all required additional search lees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
Remark on Protest The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of first sheet (1)) (July 1992)

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

Claims Nos.: 1-5

because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

Due to the fact that the claims 1-5 encompass such an enormous amount of compounds which contain only a minor fixed part and a large number of variables which may contain variables, the scope of said claims cannot be evaluated and an exhaustive search is thus impossible.

Remark: Although claim 13 is directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.

Information on patent family members

Internat: Application No
PCT/EP 97/95255

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9402464 A	03-02-94	DE 4224402 A AU 679184 B AU 4415393 A CA 2139586 A EP 0651745 A HU 71887 A JP 7508990 T US 5624943 A	27-01-94 26-06-97 14-02-94 03-02-94 10-05-95 28-02-96 05-10-95 29-04-97
EP 0588655 A	23-03-94	AT 145894 T CA 2106452 A DE 69306345 D DE 69306345 T ES 2097457 T JP 8259512 A JP 8109164 A US 5432178 A US 5622984 A US 5614555 A	15-12-96 19-03-94 16-01-97 23-10-97 01-04-97 08-10-96 30-04-96 11-07-95 22-04-97 25-03-97
EP 0703216 A	27-03-96	CA 2158676 A JP 8143529 A	21-03-96 04-06-96
EP 0656349 A	07-06-95	CA 2137106 A CN 1110679 A JP 7206801 A US 5514713 A	04-06-95 25-10-95 08-08-95 07-05-96
WO 9411341 A	26-05-94	US 5451700 A AT 161826 T AU 683436 B AU 5599494 A CA 2148930 A EP 0669909 A FI 952361 A HU 72991 A JP 8503466 T MX 9307208 A NO 951934 A US 5488160 A	19-09-95 15-01-98 13-11-97 08-06-94 26-05-94 06-09-95 15-05-95 28-06-96 16-04-96 29-07-94 28-06-95 30-01-96

information on patent family members

Internat 1 Application No
PCT/EP 97/05255

information on patent tames members		PC1/EP	PC1/EP 97/03233	
Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date	
WO 9411341 A	L	US 5639768 A ZA 9308574 A	17-06-97 22-08-94	
EP 0518819 A	16-12-92	AT 125791 T AU 653603 B AU 1807392 A CA 2070795 A CZ 279630 B DE 69203797 D DE 69203797 T ES 2075672 T IE 67513 B IL 102105 A JP 5239009 A MX 9202749 A NO 178259 B NZ 243079 A US 5488160 A US 5451700 A	15-08-95 06-10-94 17-12-92 12-12-92 17-05-95 07-09-95 08-02-96 01-10-95 03-04-96 31-10-96 17-09-93 01-12-92 13-11-95 25-11-94 30-01-96 19-09-95	
WO 9118601 A	12-12-91	AU 655428 B AU 8189691 A CA 2083957 A CN 1058015 A EP 0593464 A HU 64747 A JP 7116150 B MX 26167 A NZ 238426 A	22-12-94 31-12-91 08-12-91 22-01-92 27-04-94 28-02-94 13-12-95 28-02-94 25-11-94	
WO 9306085 A	01-04-93	AP 333 A AU 2573592 A CA 2119467 A CN 1073431 A EP 0604529 A JP 6510786 T MX 9205358 A NZ 244371 A PT 100881 A ZA 9207160 A	25-04-94 27-04-93 01-04-93 23-06-93 06-07-94 01-12-94 01-07-93 27-11-95 29-10-93 02-08-93	

information on patent family members

Internati Application No
PCT/EP 97/05255

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9316036 A	19-08-93	DE 4203201 A DE 4224289 A DE 4244241 A AU 3349793 A CA 2129526 A CZ 9401886 A EP 0625138 A FI 943618 A HU 68419 A JP 7503718 T MX 9300630 A NO 942903 A NZ 246593 A SK 91494 A ZA 9300733 A	12-08-93 27-01-94 30-06-94 03-09-93 06-08-93 15-03-95 23-11-94 04-08-94 28-06-95 20-04-95 01-09-93 03-10-94 27-07-97 08-02-95 06-08-93

			Y
		*	
		•	

PCT

世界知的所有権機関 際 事 務 局 特許協力条約に基づいて公開された国際出願



(51) 国際特許分類6 C07C 323/60, A61K 31/165, 31/195, 31/215, 31/275

A1

(11) 国際公開番号

WO98/09943

(43) 国際公開日

1998年3月12日(12.03.98)

(21) 国際出願番号

PCT/JP97/03124

(22) 国際出願日

1997年9月5日(05.09.97)

1996年9月5日(05.09.96)

(30) 優先権データ

特願平8/235145

JP

(71) 出願人(米国を除くすべての指定国について)

参天製薬株式会社

(SANTEN PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.)[JP/JP]

〒533 大阪府大阪市東淀川区下新庄3丁 目9番19号 Osaka, (JP)

(72) 発明者;および

(75) 発明者/出願人(米国についてのみ)

堀内正人(HORIUCHI, Masato)[JP/JP]

藤村健一(FUJIMURA, Kenichi)[JP/JP]

須原 寛(SUHARA, Hiroshi)[JP/JP]

〒533 大阪府大阪市東淀川区下新庄3丁目9番19号

参天製薬株式会社内 Osaka, (JP)

(74) 代理人

弁理士 岸本瑛之助、外(KISHIMOTO, Einosuke et al.) 〒542 大阪府大阪市中央区西心斎橋1丁目13番18号

イナバビル3階 Osaka, (JP)

CA, CN, KR, NO, US, 欧州特許 (AT, BE, CH, (81) 指定国 DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).

添付公開書類

国際調査報告書

NOVEL SULFUR-CONTAINING AMINO ACID DERIVATIVES (54)Title:

新規含硫黄アミノ酸誘導体 (54)発明の名称

$$R^{1}-S-CH_{2}-CH-CO-NH-CH-R^{2}$$

$$R^{4}$$

$$S-A^{2}$$
[1]

Novel sulfur-containing amino acid derivatives of general formula (I) and exhibiting a high inhibitory activity against LTA4 hydrases. In said formula (I), R¹ is H, alkyl, (substituted) phenylalkyl, alkanoyl or (substituted) benzoyl; R² is ester, amide or carboxyl; R³ is hydroxyl, alkyl, halogenoalkyl, alkoxy, halogenoalkoxy, alkylthio, (substituted) phenyl, (substituted) phenoxy, halogeno, alkylsulfonyl, halogenoalkylsulfonyl, nitro or cyano; R4 is alkyl; and A2 are each alkylene.

(57) 要約

本発明は、LTA₄ヒドロラーゼ阻害活性の高い新規含硫 黄アミノ酸誘導体を提供することを目的とする。本発明によ る含硫黄アミノ酸誘導体は、下記一般式 [I] で示される。

$$R^{1}-S-CH_{2}-CH-CO-NH-CH-R^{2}$$
 R^{4}
 A^{1}
 $S-A^{2}$
 R^{3}

 R^1 は H、アルキル、(置換)フェニルアルキル、アルカノイルまたは(置換)ベンゾイルを、 R^2 はエステル、アミドまたはカルボキシルを、 R^3 はヒドロキシ、アルキル、ハロゲノアルキル、アルコキシ、ハロゲノアルコキシ、アルキルチオ、(置換)フェニル、(置換)フェノキシ、(置換)フェニルチオ、ハロゲン原子、アルキルスルホニル、ハロゲノアルキルスルホニル、ニトロまたはシアノを、 R^4 はアルキルを、 A^1 はアルキレンを、 A^2 はアルキレンを示す。

PCTに基づいて公開される国際出版のパンフレット第一頁に記載されたPCT加盟国を同定するために使用されるコード(参考情報)

BNSDOCID: <WO_____9809943A1_I_>

明細書

新規含硫黄アミノ酸誘導体

技術分野

5 本発明はロイコトリエンA₄ヒドロラーゼに対して阻害作用を有し、リウマチ、乾癬、炎症性腸疾患、痛風、嚢胞性線維症等の炎症性疾患の治療剤などの医薬として有用な新規含硫黄アミノ酸誘導体に関するものである。

10 背景技術

エポキシドヒドロラーゼの一つであるロイコトリエンA₄ (以下、LTA₄とする)ヒドロラーゼは、活性中心に亜鉛 を必要とする金属含有酵素である。

 LTA_4 ヒドロラーゼは、 LTA_4 から強力な前起炎物質 15 であるロイコトリエン B_4 (以下、 LTB_4 とする)への生化学的変換の触媒的役割を果たす。

LTB₄は5-リポキシゲナーゼ経路中において生成するアラキドン酸代謝物で、肥満細胞、好中球、単球、マクロファージ等を含む種々の細胞で生合成され、炎症の重要なメディエーターとしての役割を担っている。LTB₄は白血球の走化性、凝集、脱顆粒および多形核白血球の蓄積を誘導し、血管透過性および浮腫形成を亢進させる。そのため、炎症性疾患、例えば、リウマチ(J. Clin. Invest... 66. 116-117 (1980))、乾癬 (Br. J. Pharmacol.. 83, 313-317 (1984))

、炎症性腸疾患(Gastroenterology, <u>86</u>, 453-460(1984))、 痛風(Lancet, <u>2</u>, 1122-1124(1982))の病変部および嚢胞 性線維症の喀痰中(Lancet, <u>342</u>, 465-469(1993))には、 特に高レベルのLTB₄が検出されていることが報告されて いる。

25

したがって、LTA $_4$ ヒドロラーゼを阻害する化合物は、LTB $_4$ の生成を防止し、炎症性疾患に対して治療効果を発現すると期待される。

3 - オキシラニル安息香酸およびその誘導体が、LTA₄ 5 ヒドロラーゼ阻害作用を有し、乾癬、炎症性腸疾患、関節炎、 痛風等の炎症性疾患の治療剤として有用であることが報告さ れている(特開平2-134375号公報)。

また、(+)-1-(3 S, 4 R) - [3-(4-フェニルベンジル) - 4-ヒドロキシクロマン-7-イル] シクロペンタンカルボン酸が、L T A 4 ヒドロラーゼ阻害作用を有し、コラーゲン誘発関節炎モデルにおいて関節炎発症を抑制したことが報告されている(J. Med. Chem., 37, 3197-3199 (1994))。

一方、一般式 [I] で表される本発明化合物の構造的特徴 15 は、システイン等の含硫黄アミノ酸の硫黄原子が置換フェニルアルキル基と結合し、かつ、N-末端が分枝の含硫低級アルカノイル基と結合しているところにある。以下、化学構造の観点から従来の技術について説明する。

20
$$R^{1}-S-CH_{2}-CH-CO-NH-CH-R^{2}$$

$$R^{4} \qquad A^{1}$$

$$S-A^{2} \qquad S$$

本発明化合物と近い化学構造を有する公知化合物として次の2種の化合物がある。即ち、一般式 [I] において R³ が 水素原子である化合物と R⁴ がベンジル基である化合物である。前者についてはジアステレオマーが A C E 阻害作用を有していること(Chem. Pharm. Bull., <u>35</u>, 2382-2387(1987))、また、光学活性体が A C E 阻害作用およびエンドペプチダー

ゼ24.11阻害作用を有していること(J. Med. Chem., 37, 2461-2476(1994))が報告されている。また、後者については、ACE阻害作用およびリウマチ様因子不活性化作用を有することからリウマチ様疾患治療剤ならびに抗圧剤として有りますがあること(特開昭61-165362号公報)、エンドペプチダーゼ24.11阻害作用を有し高血圧治療に有用であること(特開昭63-39855号公報)、および内因性ANFのナトリウム排泄増加作用を有し、高血圧およびうっ血性心不全の治療に有用であること(特開平2-50379109号公報)が報告されている。しかしながら、これら報告にはLTA4とドロラーゼ阻害作用については何等記載されていない。

上記のように、含硫黄アミノ酸誘導体のACE阻害作用、エンドペプチダーゼ24.11阻害作用、リウマチ様因子不活性化作用、内因性ANFのナトリウム排泄増加作用に着目した研究は種々行われている。しかしながら、含硫黄アミノ酸誘導体についてLTA4ヒドロラーゼ阻害作用に着目した研究は全くなされておらず、どの様な化合物がLTA4ヒドロラーゼ阻害作用を有するか、また、その化合物において種々の置換基を導入することが効果にどの様な影響を及ぼすのかを研究することは非常に興味ある課題であった。

発明の開示

25 本発明者等は、システイン等の含硫黄アミノ酸に着目し種々の誘導体の合成研究を行い、得られた化合物についてLTA4ヒドロラーゼ阻害活性を測定した。その結果、少なくとも式 [II] で表される基本構造を有するとLTA4ヒドロラ

- ゼ阻害活性を示すことを見いだした。

5

しかしながら、優れた活性を有する化合物についてさらに 鋭意研究した結果、上記式 [II] において "Phenyl" が置換基 を有したフェニル基であり、かつ、 "Alkylene" が低級アルキ ル基を導入したエチレン基であることが優れた活性を示すの に必須であることを見いだした。これらの知見を総合し一般 式 [I] で示される本発明化合物が非常に高いLTA 4 ヒド ロラーゼ阻害活性を有することを見いだすに至った。本発明 化合物における上記要件が必須であることは、後述する [比 較試験] の結果が明確に示している。また、本発明化合物は 5 安全性の面でも優れており、医薬として好適な化合物である。

$$R^{1}-S-CH_{2}-CH-CO-NH-CH-R^{2}$$
 R^{4}
 A^{1}
 $S-A^{2}$
 R^{3}

- 20 [式中、R¹ は水素原子、低級アルキル基、フェニル低級アルキル基、低級アルカノイル基またはベンゾイル基を示し、該フェニル低級アルキル基およびベンゾイル基のフェニル環は低級アルキル基、低級アルコキシ基またはハロゲン原子で置換されていてもよい。
- R^2 はエステル、アミドまたはヒドロキサム酸に変換されていてもよいカルボキシル基を示す。
 - R³ はヒドロキシ基、低級アルキル基、低級シクロアルキル基、ハロゲノ低級アルキル基、低級アルコキシ基、ハロゲ

ノ低級アルコキシ基、低級アルキルチオ基、フェニル基、フェノキシ基、フェニルチオ基、ハロゲン原子、低級アルキルスルホニル基、ニトロスルホニル基を示し、該フェニル基、フェノキシ基およびフェニルチオ基のフェニル環は、低級アルキル基または低級アルコキシ基で置換されていてもよい。

- R⁴ は低級アルキル基を示す。
- A^{1} は低級アルキレン基を示す。
- A^2 は低級アルキレン基を示す。以下に同じ。]
- 10 上記で規定する基を詳しく説明する。ハロゲンとはフッ素、 塩素、臭素、ヨウ素を示す。低級アルキルとはメチル、エチル、プロピル、ヘキシル、イソプロピル、tertーブチル等の 1~6個の炭素原子を有する直鎖または分枝のアルキル基を 示す。低級アルカノイルとはアセチル、プロピオニル、ブチ リル、ヘキサノイル、イソブチリル、ピバロイル等の2~6 個の炭素原子を有する直鎖または分枝のアルカノイルを示す。 低級シクロアルキルとは、シクロプロパン、シクロブタン、 シクロペンタン、シクロヘキサン等の3~8の炭素数を有す
 - る環状アルキルを示す。低級アルコキシとはメトキシ、エト 20 キシ、プロポキシ、ブトキシ、ヘキシルオキシ、イソプロポ キシ、tert-ブトキシ等の1~6個の炭素原子を有する直鎖 または分枝のアルコキシを示す。低級アルキルチオとはメチ ルチオ、エチルチオ、プロピルチオ、ブチルチオ、ヘキシル チオ、イソプロピルチオ、tert-ブチルチオ等の1~6個の
 - 25 炭素原子を有する直鎖または分枝のアルキルチオを示す。低級アルキレンとはメチレン、エチレン、トリメチレン、テトラメチレン、ペンタメチレン、ヘキサメチレン、メチルメチレン、プロピレン、エチルエチレン、ジメチルエチレン、プ

ロピルエチレン、イソプロピルエチレン、メチルトリメチレン、ジメチルメチレン、エチルメチレン、プロピルメチレン、イソプロピルメチレン、ブチルメチレン等の1~6の炭素原子を有する直鎖または分枝のアルキレンを示す。低級アルキルスルホニルとは、メチルスルホニル、エチルスルホニル、ヘキシルスルホニル、イソプロピルスルホニル、tertーブチルスルホニル等の1~6の炭素数を有する直鎖または分枝のアルキルスルホニルを示す。

エステルとはメチルエステル、エチルエステル、ヘキシル
コの エステル、イソプロピルエステル、tertーブチルエステル等
の低級アルキルエステル、ベンジルエステル等のフェニル低
級アルキルエステル等のようにカルボン酸のエステルとして
汎用されるものを示す。アミドとはアンモニアとのアミド、
メチルアミン、ジメチルアミンやエチルアミン等の低級アル
カーアミンとのアミド、ベンジルアミン等のフェニル低級アルキルアミンとのアミド等のようにカルボン酸のアミドとして汎用されるものを示す。

本発明化合物における塩類とは医薬として許容される塩であれば特に制限はなく、塩酸、硝酸、硫酸等の無機酸との塩、20 また、ナトリウム、カリウム、カルシウム等のアルカリ金属またはアルカリ土類金属との塩、アンモニウム塩、ジエチルアミン、トリエタノールアミン塩等の有機アミンとの塩などが挙げられる。また、本発明化合物は水和物の形態をとって

いてもよい。
25 ところで、医薬品として用いられる化合物においては、生体内における吸収促進および持続性向上、製剤化する上での安定化などを目的として、カルボン酸のエステル化等のプロドラッグ化や、製造手段として、すなわち合成中間体として

それらの誘導体を用いる技術も汎用されている。従って、本 発明においてもカルボキシル基はカルボン酸の汎用誘導体で あるエステルやアミドの形に変換されてもよい。

本発明化合物のうち、好ましい例としては、下記のものが 5 挙げられる。

・上記一般式 [I] において、 R^{1} が水素原子、低級アルキ ル基、フェニル低級アルキル基、低級アルカノイル基または ベンソイル基を示し、該フェニル低級アルキル基およびベン ゾイル基のフェニル環は低級アルキル基、低級アルコキシ基 またはハロゲン原子で置換されていてもよく、 R² が低級ア 10 ルキルエステルもしくはフェニル低級アルキルエステルに変 換されていてもよいカルボキシル基:アンモニア、低級アル キルアミンもしくはフェニル低級アルキルアミンとのアミド に変換されてもよいカルボキシル基;またはヒドロキサム酸 に変換されてもよいカルボキシル基を示し該フェニル低級ア 15 ルキルエステルおよび該フェニル低級アルキルアミンのフェ ニル環はヒドロキシ基、低級アルキル基、低級アルコキシ基、 ハロゲン原子、ニトロ基、アミノ基または低級アルキルアミ ノ基で置換されていてもよく、R³ はヒドロキシ基、低級ア ルキル基、低級シクロアルキル基、ハロゲノ低級アルキル基、 20 低級アルコキシ基、ハロゲノ低級アルコキシ基、低級アルキ ルチオ基、フェニル基、フェノキシ基、フェニルチオ基、ハ <u>__ロゲン原子、低級アルキルスルホニル基、ハロゲノ低級アル</u> キルスルホニル基、ニトロ基またはシアノ基を示し、該フェ 25

25 二ル基、フェノキシ基およびフェニルチオ基のフェニル環は 低級アルキル基または低級アルコキシ基で置換されていても よく、R⁴ が低級アルキル基を示し、A¹ が低級アルキレン 基を示し、A² が低級アルキレン基を示す化合物(a) およ びその塩類。

化合物(a)およびその塩類に属するもののうち、特に、 次の化合物が例示される。

- 化合物(a)においてR¹が水素原子、低級アルカノイル基またはベンソイル基を示す化合物およびその塩類。
 - ・化合物(a)において R^1 が水素原子またはベンゾイル基を示す化合物およびその塩類。
 - ・化合物 (a) において、R² が低級アルキルエステルもし くはフェニル低級アルキルエステルに変換されていてもよい
- 10 カルボキシル基;または低級アルキルアミンもしくはフェニル低級アミンとのアミドに変換されていてもよいカルボキシル基を示す化合物およびその塩類。
 - ・化合物(a)において、 R^2 がカルボキシル基を示す化合物およびその塩類。
- 15 ・化合物(a)において、R³が低級アルキル基、低級シクロアルキル基、ハロゲノ低級アルキル基、低級アルコキシ基、ハロゲノ低級アルコキシ基、低級アルキルチオ基、フェニル基、フェノキシ基、フェニルチオ基、ハロゲン原子、低級アルキルスルホニル基、ハロゲノ低級アルキルスルホニル基、
- 20 ニトロ基またはシアノ基を示す化合物およびその塩類。
 ・化合物(a)において、R³が低級アルキル基、低級シクロアルキル基、ハロゲノ低級アルキル基、低級アルコキシ基、ハロゲノ低級アルコキシ基、低級アルキルチオ基、フェニル基、フェノキシ基、ハロゲン原子、低級アルキルスルホニル
- 基、ニトロ基またはシアノ基を示す化合物およびその塩類。
 化合物(a)において、R³がメチル基、エチル基、プロピル基、イソプロピル基、tert-プチル基、シクロヘキシル基、トリフルオロメチル基、メトキシ基、エトキシ基、トリ

フルオロメトキシ基、メチルチオ基、フェニル基、フェノキシ基、フッ素原子、塩素原子、臭素原子、ヨウ素原子、メチルスルホニル基、ニトロ基またはシアノ基を示す化合物およびその塩類。

- 5 ・化合物(a)において、R³が低級アルキル基、低級シクロアルキル基、ハロゲノ低級アルキル基、低級アルキルチオ基またはハロゲン原子を示す化合物およびその塩類。
 - ・化合物 (a) において、R³ がイソプロピル基、tert-ブ チル基、シクロヘキシル基、トリフルオロメチル基、メチル
- 10 チオ基またはヨウ素原子を示す化合物およびその塩類。
 - ・化合物 (a) において、 R^4 がメチル基を示す化合物およびその塩類。
 - ・化合物(a)において、 A^1 がメチレン基またはジメチル メチレン基を示す化合物およびその塩類。
- 15 ・化合物(a)において、 A^1 がメチレン基を示す化合物お よびその塩類。
 - ・化合物(a)において、A²がメチレン基、メチルメチレン基、ジメチルメチレン基、エチルメチレン基、プロピルメチレン基、イソプロピルメチレン基またはプチルメチレン基
- 20 を示す化合物およびその塩類。
 - ・化合物 (a) において、A² がメチレン基、メチルメチレン基、ジメチルメチレン基またはエチルメチレン基を示す化 —合物およびその塩類。————
 - ・化合物 (a) において、R³ が低級アルキル基、低級シク
- 25 ロアルキル基、ハロゲノ低級アルキル基、低級アルコキシ基、 ハロゲノ低級アルコキシ基、低級アルキルチオ基、フェニル 基、フェノキシ基、フェニルチオ基、ハロゲン原子、低級ア ルキルスルホニル基、ハロゲノ低級アルキルスルホニル基、

ニトロ基またはシアノ基を示し、 R^4 が低級アルキル基を示す化合物およびその塩類。

- ・化合物 (a) において、R³ が低級アルキル基、低級シクロアルキル基、ハロゲノ低級アルキル基、低級アルコキシ基、
- 5 ハロゲノ低級アルコキシ基、低級アルキルチオ基、フェニル 基、フェノキシ基、ハロゲン原子、低級アルカンスルホニル 基、ニトロ基またはシアノ基を示し、R⁴ が低級アルキル基 を示す化合物およびその塩類。
- ・化合物(a)において、R³ がメチル基、エチル基、プロ 10 ピル基、イソプロピル基、tertープチル基、シクロヘキシル 基、トリフルオロメチル基、メトキシ基、エトキシ基、トリ フルオロメトキシ基、メチルチオ基、、フェニル基、フェノ キシ基、フッ素原子、塩素原子、臭素原子、ヨウ素原子、メ チルスルホニル基、ニトロ基またはシアノ基を示し、R⁴ が メチル基を示す化合物およびその塩類。
 - ・化合物(a)において、 R^3 が低級アルキル基、低級シクロアルキル基、ハロゲノ低級アルキル基、低級アルキルチオ基またはハロゲン原子を示し、 R^4 が低級アルキル基を示す化合物およびその塩類。
- 20 ・化合物(a)において、R³がイソプロピル基、tert-ブチル基、シクロヘキシル基、トリフルオロメチル基、メチルチオ基またはヨウ素原子を示し、R⁴がメチル基を示す化合物およびその塩類。

本発明化合物の好ましい例として、さらに下記のものが挙 25 げられる。

・上記一般式 [I] において、R¹ が水素原子、低級アルカ ノイル基またはベンゾイル基を示し、R² が低級アルキルエ ステルもしくはフェニル低級アルキルエステルに変換されて いてもよいカルボキシル基;または低級アルキルアミンもしくはフェニル低級アルキルアミンとのアミドに変換されていてもよいカルボキシル基を示し、R³が低級アルキル基、低級アルコ

- 5 キシ基、ハロゲノ低級アルコキシ基、低級アルキルチオ基、フェニル基、フェノキシ基、フェニルチオ基、ハロゲン原子、低級アルキルスルホニル基、ハロゲノ低級アルキルスルホニル基、ニトロ基またはシアノ基を示し、R⁴が低級アルキル基を示し、A¹が低級アルキレン基を示し、A²が低級アル
 10 キレン基を示す化合物(b)およびその塩類。
 - 上記一般式 [I] において、R¹ が水素原子、低級アルカノイル基またはベンゾイル基を示し、R² が低級アルキルエステルに変換されていてもよいカルボキシル基を示し、R³ が低級アルキル基、低級シクロアルキル基、ハロゲノ低級ア
- 15 ルキル基、低級アルコキシ基、ハロゲノ低級アルコキシ基、低級アルキルチオ基、フェニル基、フェノキシ基、ハロゲン原子、低級アルキルスルホニル基、ニトロ基またはシアノ基を示し、 R^4 が低級アルキル基を示し、 A^1 が低級アルキレン基を示し、 A^2 が低級アルキレン基を示す化合物(c)お
- 20 よびその塩類。
 - ・化合物 (c) において、R² がカルボキシル基またはエトキシカルボニル基を示し、R³ がメチル基、エチル基、プロピル基、イソプロピル基、tert-ブチル基、シクロヘキシル基、トリフルオロメチル基、メトキシ基、エトキシ基、トリフルオロメトキシ基、メチルチオ基、フェニル基、フェノキシ基、フッ素原子、塩素原子、臭素原子、ヨウ素原子、メチ
 - シ基、フッ素原子、塩素原子、臭素原子、ヨウ素原子、メチルスルホニル基、ニトロ基またはシアノ基を示し、 \mathbf{R}^4 がメチル基を示し、 \mathbf{A}^1 がメチレン基を、 \mathbf{A}^2 がメチレン基、メ

25

チルメチレン基、ジメチルメチレン基またはエチルメチレン 基を示す化合物およびその塩類。

- ・上記一般式 [I] において、R¹ が水素原子、アセチル基またはベンゾイル基を示し、R² がカルボキンル基、メトキシカルボニル基を示し、R³ がメチル基、エチル基、プロピル基、イソプロピル基、tertープチル基、トリフルオロメチル基、メトキシ基、エトキシ基、シクロヘキシル基、トリフルオロメトキシ基、メチルチオ基、フェニル基、フェノキシ基、フッ素原子、塩素原子、臭素原
- 10 子、ヨウ素原子、メチルスルホニル基、ニトロ基またはシア ノ基を示し、R⁴ がメチル基を示し、A¹ がメチレン基、メ チルメチレン基またはジメチルメチレン基を示し、A² がメ チレン基、メチルメチレン基、ジメチルメチレン基、エチル メチレン基、プロピルメチレン基、イソプロピルメチレン基
- 15 またはプチルメチレン基を示す化合物(d)およびその塩類。
 ・上記一般式[I]において、R¹が水素原子またはベンゾイル基を示し、R²がカルボキシル基を示し、R³が低級アルキル基、低級シクロアルキル基、ハロゲノ低級アルキル基、低級アルキルチオ基またはハロゲン原子を示し、R⁴が低級
- 20 アルキル基を示し、 A^1 が低級アルキレン基を示し、 A^2 が 低級アルキレン基を示す化合物(e) およびその塩類。
 - ・化合物(e)において、 R^3 がイソプロピル基、tert-ブチル基、シクロヘキシル基、トリフルオロメチル基、メチルチオ基またはヨウ素原子を示し、 R^4 がメチル基を示し、 A^1 がメチレン基を示し、 A^2 がメチレン基、メチルメチレン基、ジメチルメチレン基またはエチルメチル基を示す化合物
 - ・上記一般式 [I] において、 R^3 がイソプロピル基、tert

25

及びその塩類。

-ブチル基、シクロヘキシル基、トリフルオロメチル基、メチルチオ基またはヨウ素原子を示し、 R^4 がメチル基を示し、 A^2 がメチレン基またはジメチルメチレン基を示し、 A^2 がメチレン基、メチルメチレン基、ジメチルメチレン基またはエチルメチレン基を示す化合物(f)およびその塩類。

5 エチルメチレン基を示す化合物 (f) およびその塩類。 本発明の好ましい具体例として、下記式 [III] から [XI] および式 [XIX] から [XXIV] で表される (2R) -2-[(25)-3-(ベンゾイルチオ)-2-メチルプロピオ ニルアミノ] -3- (4-イソプロピルベンジルチオ) プロ ピオン酸 [III] 、(2R) -2- [(2S) -3-(ベン 10 ゾイルチオ) -2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4 -tert-ブチルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸 [IV] 、(2R) - 2 - [(2 S) - 3 - (ベンゾイルチオ) - 2 - メチルプ ロピオニルアミノ] -3- (4-メチルチオベンジルチオ) プロピオン酸 [V] 、(2 R) - 2 - [(2 S) - 3 - (ベ 15 ンゾイルチオ)-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ]-3-(4-ヨードベンジルチオ) プロピオン酸 [VI] 、(2R) -3-(4-イソプロピルベンジルチオ)-2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピ オン酸 [VII] 、(2 R) - 3 - (4 - tert - プチルベンジ 20 ルチオ) -2-[(25) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプ . ロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン酸 [VIII] 、(2R)-3-<u>(4 - tert - プチル</u>ベンジルチオ) -2 - [(2RS) - 3]-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン 酸 [IX] 、 (2R) -2- [(2S) -3-メルカプト-2 25 ーメチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メチルチオベン ジルチオ) プロピオン酸 [X] 、(2R) - 3 - (4 - ヨー

ドベンジルチオ) -2-[(25) -3-メルカプト-2-

WO 98/09943 PCT/JP97/03124

メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン酸 [XI] 、 (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニ ルアミノ] -3- [(α-メチル-4-イソプロピル) ベン ジルチオ] プロピオン酸 [XIX] 、 (2R) -2- [(2S) - 3 - メルカプト - 2 - メチルプロピオニルアミノ] - 3 - $[(\alpha, \alpha-3)+\mu-4-4)$ プロピオン酸 [XX] 、(2R) -3-[($\alpha-$ エチルー4-イソプロピル) ベンジルチオ] -2- [(25) -3-メル カプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン酸 [XX I] $(2R) - 3 - [(4 - tert - 7 + \nu - \alpha - \nu + \nu)]$ ベンジルチオ] -2-[(2R)-3-メルカプト-2-メ チルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン酸 [XXII] 、 (2R) - 3 - (4 - シクロヘキシルベンジルチオ) - 2 - [(2 S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピ オン酸 [XXIII] 、 (2R) -3- [(4-シクロヘキシル 15 $-\alpha$, $\alpha - 3 \neq 1$ $\alpha + 3 = 1$ ーメルカプトー2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン 酸 [XXIV]、およびこれら化合物の塩類が挙げられる。なお、 下記式 [III] から [XI] および式 [XIX] から [XXIV] 中、 "B z "はベンゾイル基を、" ^t B u "はtert-ブチル基を、 20 " iPr" はイソプロピル基をそれぞれ示す。

VIXX

本発明化合物の代表的な合成法を下記に示す。

「式中、Ra はカルボン酸の活性エステルを示す。

Xはハロゲン原子を示す。]

上記で新たに規定した基をさらに詳しく説明すると、活性 エステルとは、4-ニトロフェニルエステルまたはN-ヒド 5 ロキシコハク酸イミドエステル等のようにアミノ酸の活性エ ステルとして汎用されるものを示す。

上記式 [XII] で表される化合物を、塩基存在下で式 [XIV] で表される化合物と反応させて、式 [XIII] で表される化合物を得る。次いで、式 [XV] で表される化合物を式 [XVI] で表される化合物を式 [XVI] で表される活性エステル体に導き、その活性エステル体を化合物 [XIII] と塩基存在下で反応させることにより、 R 1 が低級アルカノイルまたはベンゾイル基(該ベンゾイル基のフェニル環が低級アルキル基、低級アルコキシ基またはハロゲン原子で置換されてもよい。)である本発明化合物(式 [XVII])を得る。次いで、必要に応じて塩基存在下で保護基を除去することで R 1 が水素原子である本発明化合物(式 [XVIII])を得る。

また、本発明化合物のカルボキシル基は、必要に応じて汎用される方法を用いてエステルに変換することが出来る。また、そのエステル体は、常法に従いヒドロキサム酸誘導体に導くことが出来る。逆に、エステルは、汎用される方法を用いて加水分解または酸の添加により、カルボン酸とすることができる。

上記の方法によって得られた化合物は、常法により前述の 25 様な塩類とすることができる。

一般式で表される化合物にはジアステレオ異性体および光 学異性体が存在するが、それらはすべて本発明に含まれる。 光学活性な原料を用いると単一のジアステレオ異性体および 光学異性体が得られるが、ラセミ体を原料として用いた場合 には、汎用される方法、例えば光学分割等を用いる方法によ り各異性体を分離することができる。

本発明化合物の有用性を調べるべく、本発明化合物のLT A 4 ヒドロラーゼに対する作用を検討した。詳細については後述の薬理試験の項で示すが、基質としてLTA 4 を用い発素反応で生じるLTA 4 量を指標として検討した結果、本発明化合物はLTA 4 ヒドロラーゼに対し強い阻害活性を示した。このことから、本発明化合物は酵素反応によって生じるしてA 4 が関与する幅広い疾患、特にリウマチ、乾癬、炎症性腸疾患、痛風、嚢胞性線維症等の炎症性疾患の治療に有用であることが期待される。

25 本発明化合物の投与量は症状、年令、剤型等によって適宜 選択できるが、経口剤であれば通常1日あたり0.1~50 00mg、好ましくは1~1000mgを1回または数回に 分けて投与すればよい。 WO 98/09943 PCT/JP97/03124

発明を実施するための最良の形態

以下に、本発明化合物の製造例、製剤例および薬理試験の 結果を示すが、これらの例は本発明をよりよく理解するため のものであり、本発明の範囲を限定するものではない。

5 【実施例】

「製造例]

参考例1

(2S) - 3 - (ベンゾイルチオ) - 2 - メチルプロピオン酸 4 - ニトロフェニルエステル(参考化合物 1 - 1)

10

氷冷下、(2S)-3-(ベンゾイルチオ)-2-メチル
プロピオン酸(15g)の塩化メチレン(100ml)溶液に、4-ニトロフェノール(10.2g)およびジシクロへキシルカルボジイミド(15.2g)を順々に加え、混合液を氷冷下で30分、室温で4時間30分撹拌する。生じる沈殿物を濾過により除去し、濾液を減圧濃縮する。得られる油20 状物をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィで精製し、標記化合物を26.01g(定量的)得る。

(参考化合物1-1)

mp 42.0~44.0°C
[α] $_{D}^{20}$ -101.2° (c=1.0, $\beta\beta\beta\beta\beta$)
1R (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3079, 2988, 1759, 1660, 1592, 1521, 1351, 1323, 12

参考例1と同様に操作し、下記化合物を得る。

(2RS) - 3 - (ベンゾイルチオ) - 2 - メチルプロピオン酸 4 - ニトロフェニルエステル(参考化合物1-2)
 mp 40.5~42.0℃

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3076, 2979, 1758,

- 5 1661, 1593, 1522, 1346, 1209

 ・ (2RS) 3 (ベンゾイルチオ) 2 エチルプロピオン酸 4-ニトロフェニルエステル (参考化合物1-3)
 IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 2967, 2935, 1761,
 1664, 1523, 1347, 1209
- 10 · (2RS) 3 (ベンゾイルチオ) 2 プロピルプロ ピオン酸 4-ニトロフェニルエステル(参考化合物1-4)

IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3084, 1761, 1666, 1616, 1524, 1347

15 ・(2RS) - 3 - (ベンゾイルチオ) - 2 - イソプロピル プロピオン酸 4 - ニトロフェニルエステル(参考化合物1-5)

IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3083, 1758, 1665, 1616, 1524, 1347, 1315

- $(2S) 3 (アセチルチオ) 2 メチルプロピオン酸 4 ニトロフェニルエステル(参考化合物 1 6) <math display="block"> [\alpha]_{D}^{20} 77. \ 3^{\circ} \ (c = 0. \ 99, \ メタノール) \\ IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 1762, 1694, 1526, 1348, 1206, 1136$
- 25 参考例 2S (4-メチルベンジル) L システイン(参考化合物 2-1)

5 Lーシステイン塩酸塩・一水和物(2.0g)を2N水酸化ナトリウム水溶液(11.4ml)に溶解する。これにαープロモーpーキシレン(2.3g)のエタノール(10ml)溶液を加える。この液を室温で40分撹拌し析出する結晶を違取する。得られた結晶を再結晶することで精製し標記10 化合物を得る。

(参考化合物2-1)

mp 210.0~211.0℃(分解)

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 2919, 2115, 1618.

1581, 1495, 1421, 1298

- 15 参考例2と同様に操作し、下記化合物を得る。また、参考化合物2-8,2-9,2-13,2-15,2-19,2-20,2-21,2-25および2-26において、反応基質として臭素体の代わりに塩素体を用い同様に操作し、下記化合物を得る。尚、反応基質のハロゲン体が市販品として
- 20 手に入らない場合、市販の置換基を有するトルエン体からの Nープロモコハク酸イミドによるWohlーZiegler 法(実験化学講座第4版19巻428頁)あるいは、ベンジ ルアルコール体から塩化チオニルによる塩素化法(実験化学 講座第4版19巻444頁)を用いて、目的化合物を合成す
- 25 S.
 - S-(4-メチルベンジル)-D-システイン(参考化合物2-2)
 - S-(3-メチルベンジル)-L-システイン(参考化合

物 2 - 3)

S-(4-エチルベンジル)-L-システイン(参考化合物2-4)

mp 195.0~197.0°C

5 IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 2964. 1617. 1580.

1 4 9 1, 1 3 9 5, 1 3 4 3

S-(4-プロピルベンジル)-L-システイン(参考化

合物2-5)

mp 210.0~213.0℃(分解)

10 IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3164, 2956, 2614,

1618, 1562, 1495, 1395

S-(4-イソプロピルベンジル)-L-システイン(参

考化合物2-6)

mp 200.0~205.0℃(分解)

15 IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 2959, 1585, 1491,

1412, 1342

• S - (4 - tert - ブチルベンジル) - L - システイン (参

考化合物2-7)

mp 180.0~181.0℃(分解)

20 IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 2960, 1615, 1393,

1 2 6 8, 8 3 9

• S - (4 - トリフルオロメチルベンジル) - L - システイ

mp 213.0~214.0℃(分解)

25 $[\alpha]_{n}^{20} - 19.6^{\circ} (c = 1.0, \beta\beta\beta-\mu)$

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 2898, 1731, 1617,

1583, 1502, 1324, 1130, 1067

• S - (4-メトキシベンジル) - L - システイン (参考化

7

合物2-9)

mp 206.0~215.0℃(分解)

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 2959, 1611, 1580,

1514, 1419, 1254

5 · S - (4 - エトキシベンジル) - L - システイン(参考化 合物 2 - 1 0)

mp 210.0~212.0℃(分解)

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 2979, 1613, 1579,

1513, 1420, 1344, 1246

10 • S - (4 - メチルチオベンジル) - L - システイン(参考 化合物 2 - 1 1)

mp 210.0~213.0℃(分解)

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 2918, 1617, 1579,

1 4 9 2, 1 4 1 9, 1 3 4 3

- 15 S (4 エチルチオベンジル) L システイン(参考 化合物 2 - 1 2)
 - S-(4-トリフルオロメトキシベンジル) -L-システイン(参考化合物2-13)

mp 206.0~211.0℃(分解)

- 20 IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3164, 2908, 1620,
 - 1588, 1563, 1494, 1320
 - S-(4-フェニルベンジル) -L-システイン(参考化 合物2-14)
 - S-(4-フェノキシベンジル)-L-システイン(参考
- 25 化合物 2 1 5)

mp 208.0℃(分解)

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 2915, 1579, 1490, 1420, 1258, 855, 690

- S-(4-フェニルチオベンジル)-L-システイン(参 考化合物2-16)
- S-(4-フルオロベンジル)-L-システイン(参考化合物2-17)
- 5 mp 210.0~215.0℃(分解) IR(KBr, cm⁻¹)2915,2617,1621,
 - 1583, 1558, 1491, 1411, 1394
 - S (4 クロロメチルベンジル) L システイン (参 考化合物 2 - 1 8) mp 2 0 3. 0 ~ 2 0 6. 0℃ (分
- 10 解)
 - IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 2880, 1619, 1589,
 - 1560, 1491, 1395, 840
 - S-(4-プロモベンジル)-L-システイン(参考化合物2-19)
- 15 mp 205.0~208.0℃(分解) IR(KBr, cm⁻¹)2919,1616,1586, 1488,1397,1341,1072
 - S-(4-ヨードベンジル)-L-システイン(参考化合物2-20)
- 20 mp 207.0~212.0℃(分解)
 IR(KBr, cm⁻¹)2919,1615,1581.
 1502,1416,1342,1298,1059
 - S-(4-メチルスルホニルベンジル)-L-システイン (参考化合物2-21)
- 25 · S (4 トリフルオロメチルスルホニルベンジル) L- システイン(参考化合物2-22)
 - S-(4-ニトロベンジル) L システイン(参考化合物2-23)

mp 190.0~192.0℃(分解)

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3300, 3107, 1627,

1539, 1346

S-(4-シアノベンジル)-L-システイン(参考化合

5 物 2 - 2 4)

mp 185.0~188.5℃(分解)

IR (KBr. cm⁻¹) 2987, 2238, 1585,

1609, 1506

・S - (4 - イソプロピルベンジル) - L - ペニシラミン

10 (参考化合物 2-25)

mp 2 1 6. $5 \sim 2 1 7$. 9 %

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3128, 2960, 1637,

1509, 1462, 1378, 1329

S-(4-シクロヘキシルベンジル)-L-システイン

15 (参考化合物 2 - 2 6)

mp 195.6~197.1℃

参考例3

(2R) -2-(tert-プトキシカルボニルアミノ) -3-(4-メチルベンジルチオ) プロピオン酸(参考化合物320-1)

25 氷冷下、S-(4-メチルベンジル)-L-システイン (参考化合物2-1)に水(50ml)およびトリエチルア ミン(1.9ml)を加え、次いで、二炭酸ジーtert-ブチル(1.9ml)のテトラヒドロフラン(30ml)溶液を 加えた後、室温で一晩撹拌する。反応系に10%クエン酸水 溶液を加え酢酸エチルで抽出する。有機層を水ついで飽和食 塩水で洗浄し、無水硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥後、減圧留去す る。得られる残留物をシリカゲルクロマトグラフィで精製し 5 標記化合物を得る。

参考例4

(2R) -2- (tert-プトキシカルボニルアミノ) -3- (4-メチルベンジルチオ) プロピオン酸メチルアミド (参考化合物 4-1)

10

窒素雰囲気および寒剤(氷-食塩)冷却下、(2R)-2 - (tert-プトキシカルボニルアミノ) - 3 - (4 - メチル 15 ベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(参考化合物3-1、700m g) のテトラヒドロフラン (15ml) 溶液に、N-メチル モルホリン(0. 217m1)およびクロロぎ酸イソプチル (0. 256 m l) のテトラヒドロフラン (5 m l) 溶液を 加え、15分間撹拌する。次いで、寒剤(氷-食塩)冷却下、 20 40%N-メチルアミン水溶液(0.756ml)を加え、 さらに2時間撹拌する。反応系に5%炭酸水素ナトリウム水 溶液を加え、酢酸エチルで抽出する。有機層を飽和食塩水で 洗浄し、無水硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥後、減圧留去する。得 られる残留物をシリカゲルカラムクロマトで精製し、標記化 25 合物を得る。

参考例4と同様に操作し、下記化合物を得る。

(4-メチルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸ベンジルアミド (参考化合物 4-2)

参考例5

N-tert-プトキシカルボニルーL-システイン エチル 5 エステル (参考化合物 5-1)

- 2素雰囲気下、Lーシステイン エチルエステル塩酸塩の塩化メチレン(30ml)溶液を氷冷し、トリエチルアミン(4.8ml)、二炭酸ーtertージプチル(1.9ml)の塩化メチレン(20ml)溶液を順次加える。室温で2.5時間撹拌し、溶媒を減圧留去する。残留物に5%クエン酸水
- 15 溶液を加え酢酸エチルで抽出する。有機層を水ついで飽和食塩水で洗浄し、無水硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥後、減圧留去する。得られる残留物をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィで精製し、標記化合物 5. 41g(93.3%)を得る。

[α] $_{D}^{20}$ -24.8° ($c=1.0, \beta\beta/-\nu$)

20 IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3369, 2979, 1740, 1716, 1502, 1249

参考例5と同様に操作し、下記化合物を得る。

- N-tert-プトキシカルボニル-L-システイン メチルエステル (参考化合物 5-2)
- 25 参考例 6

S-[(α-メチル-4-イソプロピル) ベンジル]-L -システイン エチルエステル (参考化合物 6-1)

窒素雰囲気下、60%NaH(264mg)のジメチルホ 5 ルムアミド (10ml) 中の懸濁液を氷冷し、これにN-te rt-プトキシカルボニル-L-システイン エチルエステル (1.6g) のジメチルホルムアミド (10ml) 溶液を加 え、次いで、(±)-1-プロモ-1-(4-イソプロピル フェニル) エタン (1. 5g) のジメチルホルムアミド溶液 10 (10 m l) を加え、50~65℃で1時間撹拌する。放冷 後、反応系に10%クエン酸水溶液を加え酢酸エチルで抽出 し、有機層を水ついで飽和食塩水で洗浄し、無水硫酸マグネ シウムで乾燥後、減圧留去する。この残留物に氷冷下、4N 塩酸/酢酸エチル溶液(1.7ml)を加え室温で30分撹 15 拌する。反応系にジエチルエーテルを加え水で抽出する。水 層を飽和炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液で塩基性とし、酢酸エチ ルで抽出する。有機層を水ついで飽和食塩水で洗浄し無水硫 酸マグネシウムで乾燥後、減圧留去し、標記化合物127m

20 g (6, 5%)を得る。

IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3378, 2961, 1736.

1508, 1182, 834

参考例6と同様に操作し、下記化合物を得る。

• S - (4 - イソプロピルペンジル] - L - システイン メ

25 チルエステル (参考化合物 6-2)

参考例7

 $S-[(\alpha, \alpha-ジメチル-4-イソプロピル) ベンジル] - L-システイン・塩酸塩(参考化合物 <math>7-1$)

WO 98/09943 PCT/JP97/03124

窒素雰囲気下、L-システイン塩酸塩・一水和物(3.0 5 g) とα, α-ジメチル-4-イソプロピルベンジルアルコ ール (3. 0 4 g) を混合し、得られた混合物を 2 N 塩酸 (80ml) とジオキサン (15ml) の混液に溶解し、5 5 ℃で一晩撹拌する。放冷後、トリエチルアミンを加えて液 を塩基性とし、二炭酸-tert-ジブチル(3.74g)のテ 10 トラヒドロフラン (35ml)溶液を加える。室温で2.5 時間撹拌し、溶媒を減圧留去する。残留物に5%-クエン酸 水溶液を加え、全体を酢酸エチルで抽出する。有機層を水、 飽和食塩水で洗浄し、無水硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥後、減圧 15 留去する。得られる残留物をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラ フィで精製し、得られる化合物を酢酸エチル(13ml)に 溶解する。氷冷下、4N塩酸/酢酸エチル(13ml)を加 え、室温で2時間撹拌する。溶媒を減圧濃縮し、析出する結 晶をジエチエルエーテルで洗浄し標記化合物を 5. 4 1 g

20 (93.3%)を得る。

mp 197.3~197.9°

 $\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \end{bmatrix}_{D}^{20} - 68.0^{\circ} \quad (c = 1.0, \cancel{3}\cancel{9}\cancel{1} - \cancel{N})$ IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3308, 2963, 1732,

1662, 151 8, 1208, 1176, 914

25 参考例7と同様に操作し、下記化合物を得る。

- ・S-[(α-エチル-4-イソプロピル) ベンジル] -L
- システイン・塩酸塩(参考化合物7-2)

mp 140°

```
[\alpha]_{n}^{20} + 10.4^{\circ} (c = 0.51, \beta\beta/-\mu)
    IR (Film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3405, 2961, 1925,
  1574, 1508, 1220, 826
 • S - [ (4 - tert - プチル - α - メチル) ベンジル] - L
5 -システイン・塩酸塩(参考化合物7-3)
    mp 200 \sim 205^{\circ}
           20 + 5.4^{\circ} (c = 0.51, \cancel{y}\cancel{9}\cancel{1}-\cancel{n})
    IR (Film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2963, 1744, 1483.
   1 2 2 4 . 1 1 9 2
  • S - [ (4 - イソプロピル - \alpha - n - プロピル) ベンジル]
   -L-システイン・塩酸塩(参考化合物7-4)
    IR (Film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2959, 1758, 1573.
   1508. 1418. 1249. 1198
   S - [ (4, α - ジイソプロピル) ベンジル] - L - シス
  テイン・塩酸塩(参考化合物7-5)
   • S - [ (α - n - ブチル - 4 - イソプロピル) ベンジル]
   - L - システイン・塩酸塩(参考化合物7-6)
    mp 187 \sim 189^{\circ}
    IR (Film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2960, 1761, 1511,
  1418, 1198, 742
20
   S-[(4-シクロヘキシル-α, α-ジメチル) ベンジ
   ル] - L - システイン・塩酸塩(参考化合物7-7)
    mp 205.0~206.0°
     [\alpha]_{D}^{20} + 23.9^{\circ} (c = 1.0, \beta\beta/-\mu)
     IR (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2923, 1745, 1487,
25
   1218, 1188, 844, 824
   実施例1
     (2R) - 2 - [(2S) - 3 - (\overset{\checkmark}{\sim}) \overset{\checkmark}{\sim} 1) - 2
```

- メチルプロピオニルアミノ] - 3 - (4 - メチルベンジルチオ) プロピオン酸(化合物1-1)

(化合物1-1)

20 mp 115.0~126.0℃
[α]_D 20 -123.8° (c=1.00,メタノール)
IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3309, 2980, 1728,
1708, 1665, 1534
実施例1と同様に操作し、下記化合物を得る。

25 ・ (2R) - 2 - [(2RS) - 3 - (ベンゾイルチオ) -2 - メチルプロピオニルアミノ] - 3 - (4 - メチルベンジルチオ) プロピオン酸(化合物1-2)

• (2R) -2- [(2RS) -3- (ベンゾイルチオ) -

- 2 エチルプロピオニルアミノ] 3 (4 メチルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物 1 3)
- (2R) -2-[(2RS) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ) -2-プロピルプロピオ三ルアミノ] -3-(4-メチルベン
- 5 ジルチオ) プロピオン酸(化合物1-4)
 - (2R) -2-[(2RS) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ) -2-イソプロピルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メチルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-5)
 - (2S) -2 [(2S) -3 (ベンゾイルチオ) -2
- 10 メチルプロピオニルアミノ] 3 (4 メチルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-6)
 - (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ) -2
 ーメチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(3-メチルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-7)
- (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ) -2 -メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-エチルベンジル チオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-8)

[α] $_{D}$ 20 -125.2° (c=0.98, \times 9/- ν)
IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3341, 2967, 2931,

- 20 1734, 1662, 1515, 1208

 (2R) -2- [(2S) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ) -2

 -メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-プロピルベンジ

 -ルチオ) プロピオン酸 (化合物1-9) mp 119.0

 ~121.0℃
- 25 $\left[\alpha\right]_{0}^{20} 120.6^{\circ} (c = 0.51, \cancel{9}\cancel{9}\cancel{9}\cancel{9})$ IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3290, 2952, 1725, 1709, 1669, 1661, 1648, 1544, 12

・ (2R) -2- [(2S) -3- (ベンゾイルチオ) -2 - メチルプロピオニルアミノ] - 3 - (4 - イソプロピルベ ンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-10)

m p 92.0~99.7℃

- $[\alpha]_{n}^{20} 123.5^{\circ} (c = 0.98, \pm 9/-\mu)$ 5 IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3296, 2962, 1725,
 - 1708.1660.1541.1208
 - ・ (2 R) -2 [(2 S) -3 (ベンゾイルチオ) -2
 - メチルプロピオニルアミノ] 3 (4 tert ブチルベ
- ンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-11) 10

 $[\alpha]_{n}^{20} - 89.4^{\circ} (c = 0.49, \beta\beta/-\nu)$ IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3307, 2964, 1732,

1661, 1414, 1207, 913

- ・ (2 R) -2- [(2 R S) -3- (ベンゾイルチオ) -
- 2ーメチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-tert-プチル 15 ベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-12)

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3338, 2963, 1732,

1662, 1304, 1208, 913

・ (2 R) −2 − [(2 S) −3 − (ベンゾイルチオ) −2

-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-トリフルオロメ 20 チルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-13)

m p 180.0~180.7℃

 $[\alpha]_n^{20} - 104.7^{\circ} (c = 1.0, \beta\beta/-\nu)$

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3295, 2976, 2938,

- 1711, 1660, 1581, 1542, 1334, 11 25 1 4
 - ・ (2R) -2- [(2S) -3- (ベンゾイルチオ) -2 -メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メトキシベンジ

ルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-14) m p 1 3 3. 0 ~ 1 3 8. 0 ℃ $[\alpha]_{p}^{20} -124.5^{\circ} (c=0.97, \beta\beta\beta-\mu)$ IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3300, 2931, 1726, 1708, 1666, 1535, 1514, 1255, 12 5 4 2 (2R) -2 - [(2S) -3 - (ベンゾイルチオ) -2 ーメチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3- (4-エトキシベンジ ルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-15) mp 117. $5 \sim 121.0 \,^{\circ}$ 10 $20 - 123.1^{\circ} (c = 0.99, \cancel{5}9\cancel{-}\cancel{1})$ IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3289, 3072, 2974, 2926, 1725, 1707, 1670, 1660, 15 45, 1511, 1238, 1208 15 · (2R) -2- [(2S) -3- (ベンソイルチオ) -2

15 ・ (2R) - 2 - [(2S) - 3 - (ベンソイルチオ) - 2 - メチルプロピオニルアミノ] - 3 - (4 - メチルチオベン ジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-16)

mp 140. 8~146. 0°C [α] $_{n}^{20}$ -129. 1° (c=0. 97, $\beta\beta\beta$)

- 20 IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3292, 2975, 2920, 1724, 1707, 1668, 1660, 1650, 15 42, 1208
 - (2R) -2- [(2S) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ) -2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-エチルチオベン
- ジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-17)
 (2R)-2-[(2S)-3-(ベンゾイルチオ)-2
 -メチルプロピオニルアミノ]-3-(4-トリフルオロメトキシベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-18)

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3291, 2976, 1714,

- 5 1661, 1650, 1544, 1314, 1212, 11 49
 - (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ) -2
 -メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-フェニルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-19)
- 10 ・(2R) -2-[(2S) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ) -2 -メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-フェノキシベン ジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-20)

[α]_D²⁰ -84.5° (c=0.99, $\beta\beta$ /- ν) IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3285, 2933, 1659,

- 15 1591, 1240, 1207
 (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ) -2
 -メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-フェニルチオベンジルチオ) プロピオン酸(化合物1-21)
- ・(2R) -2-[(2S) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ) -2
 20 -メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-フルオロベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-2

mp 1 4 6. 0 ~ 1 5 0. 0 ° C
[α] $_{D}^{20}$ -7 1. 6° (c = 0. 9 9, ジメチルスル

25 ホキシド)
IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3292, 3072, 2975,
1711, 1660, 1544, 1233, 1208

・ (2 R) −2 − [(2 S) −3 − (ベンゾイルチオ) −2

2)

-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-)ロロベンジルチオ) プロピオン酸 (化合物 1-23) mp 162.5 ~ 165.0 \odot

[α]_D 20 -120. 4° (c = 1.0, $\beta\beta$ /- μ)

- 5 IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3291, 2974, 1706,
 - 1667, 1659, 1651, 1544, 690
 - (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ) -2
 - ーメチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3- (4-プロモベンジル
 - チオ) プロピオン酸 (化合物 1-24) mp 166.0
- 10 ~ 1 6 8. 3 ℃
 - $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} 116.9^{\circ} (c = 1.0, \beta\beta/-\mu)$
 - IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3292, 2976, 1708.
 - 1659, 1542, 1285, 1242
 - (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ) -2
- 15 -メチルプロピオニルアミノ]-3-(4-ヨードベンジル
 - チオ) プロピオン酸 (化合物 1-25) mp 171.0
 - ~173.0℃
 - $[α]_D^{20}$ -76.5° (c=1.0, ジメチルスルホ キシド)
- 20 IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3292, 2976, 1714,
 - 1659, 1542, 1242, 1207, 1060
 - (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ) -2
 - -メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3- (4-メチルスルホニ
 - ルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-26)
- 25 $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20} -102.2^{\circ} (c=0.12, \cancel{y}\cancel{g}\cancel{g}\cancel{g}\cancel{g}\cancel{g}$
 - IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3294, 2932, 1657.
 - 1535, 1404, 1300, 1208, 1146
 - ・ (2R) -2- [(2S) -3- (ベンゾイルチオ) -2

-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-トリフルオロメ チルスルホニルベンジルチオ) プロピオン酸(化合物1-2 7)

- (2R) 2 [(2S) 3 (ベンゾイルチオ) 2 5 - メチルプロピオニルアミノ] - 3 - (4 - ニトロベンジル チオ) プロピオン酸 (化合物 1 - 28) mp 169.0 ~171.0℃
 - $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ -77. 8° (c=0. 97. ジメチルスルホキシド)
- 10 IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3289, 3077, 2976, 2937, 1710, 1658, 1545, 1516, 13 54
 - (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ) -2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-シアノベンジル
- 15 チオ)プロピオン酸 (化合物 1 2 9) mp 1 5 5. 1 ~ 1 5 6. 5℃

[α] $_{0}^{20}$ -127. 7° (c = 1. 0, $\beta\beta\beta$) - μ)
IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3291, 2974, 2229, 1710, 1658, 1543, 1207

(2R) -2-[(2S) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ) -2

 メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-[(1RS) -1 (4-イソプロピルフェニル) エチルチオ] プロピオン酸エチルエステル(化合物1-30)

IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3310, 2963, 1740,

25 1664, 1514、1207
 (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-(ベンソイルチオ) -2
 -メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-イソプロピルベンジルチオ) -3-メチル酪酸(化合物1-31)

```
[\alpha]_{p}^{20} - 82.7^{\circ} (c = 0.48, \beta\beta) - \mu
    IR (Film. cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3367, 2965, 1732.
   1661, 1515, 1208
  5 -メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-イソプロピルベ
   ンジルチオ)プロピオン酸メチルエステル(化合物1-32)
    mp 93.6~96.5℃
     [\alpha]_{n}^{20} - 121.1^{\circ} (c = 1.0, \cancel{3}\cancel{9}\cancel{1} - \cancel{n})
    IR (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3338, 2962, 1750.
   1660, 1522, 1448, 1432, 1252, 12
10
   06, 1175, 915, 774, 688, 648
   • (2R) - 2 - [(2S) - 3 - ((3)/(1) + 1) - 2]
   -メチルプロピオニルアミノ] - [(\alpha, \alpha - ジメチル - 4
   ーイソプロピル)ベンジルチオ]プロピオン酸(化合物1-
   33)
15
     [\alpha]_{p}^{20} - 68.0^{\circ} (c = 1.0, \forall 9/-\nu)
    IR (Film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3308, 2963, 1732.
   1662, 1518, 1208, 1176, 914
   ーメチルプロピオニルアミノ]ー[(α-エチルー4-イソ
20
   プロピル) ベンジルチオ] プロピオン酸(化合物1-34)
     [\alpha]_n^{20} - 90.8^{\circ} (c = 0.50, \beta / \beta / - \mu)
    IR (Film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2962, 2931, 1734.
   1663, 1420, 1207, 1176, 914
  • (2R) - 2 - [(2S) - 3 - ((3)/(1) + 1) - 2
25
   ーメチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-[(4-tert-プチル
   - α-メチル) ベンジルチオ] プロピオン酸(化合物 1-3
```

5)

[α] $_{0}^{20}$ -89. 5° (c=0. 99, $\beta\beta\beta$)- μ)
IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3323, 2964, 1731.
1662, 1515, 1208, 913

- ・ (2R) -2- [(2S) -3- (ベンゾイルチオ) -2
- 5 ーメチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-シクロヘキシルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-36)

[α] $_{D}^{20}$ -108.9° (c=0.52, $\beta\beta$)- μ)
IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3324, 2924, 1737, 1732, 1666, 1514, 1208, 914, 757,

- 10 689
 - (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ) -2
 -メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-[(4-イソプロピルーα-n-プロピル) ベンジルチオ] プロピオン酸(化合物1-37)
- 15 IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 2959, 1735, 1663, 1518, 1208
 - ・ (2R) -2- [(2S) -3- (ベンゾイルチオ) -2 -メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3- [(4, α-ジイソプロピル) ベンジルチオ] プロピオン酸(化合物1-38)
- 20 ・(2R) -2-[(2S) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ) -2
 -メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-[(α-n-ブチルー4-イソプロピル) ベンジルチオ] プロピオン酸(化合物1-39)

IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3324. 2959, 2931.

- 25 1738, 1732, 1666, 1520, 1208, 91 4, 758, 689
 - (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ) -2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-シクロヘキシル

WO 98/09943 PCT/JP97/03124

[α] $_{D}^{20}$ -6.8° (c = 1.1, $\beta\beta$ /- ν)
IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3309, 2972, 29-2-5,

- 5 2851, 1738, 1663, 1519, 1448, 12 08, 914, 756, 689
 - (2R) -2- [(2S) -3-(アセチルチオ) -2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-シクロヘキシルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-41)
- 15 -メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-トリフルオロメ チルベンジルチオ) プロピオン酸(化合物1-42) 実施例2

(2R) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチル プロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メチルベンジルチオ)プ20 ロピオン酸(化合物 2-1)

25 窒素雰囲気下、(2R)-2-[(2S)-3-(ベンゾ イルチオ)-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ]-3-(4-メチルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-1、200 mg)に28%アンモニア水溶液(6m1)を加え室温で1 時間撹拌する。反応系に酢酸エチルを加え水で抽出する。氷冷下、水層に6N塩酸水溶液を加えpH2とし、酢酸エチルで抽出する。有機層を水ついで飽和食塩水で洗浄し、無水硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥後、減圧留去する。得られる残留物をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィで精製し標記化合物94mg(62.3%)を得る。

mp 86.0~88.5°C [α] $_{D}^{20}$ -71.6° (c=0.51, $\beta\beta\beta$ - μ) IR (KBr, cm^{-1}) 3458, 3292, 2975,

- 10 2935, 1744, 1723, 1643, 1542 実施例2と同様に操作し、下記化合物を得る。
 - (2R) -2-[(2RS) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メチルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物2-2)
- 15 ・(2R) -2-[(2RS) -2-エチルー3ーメルカプトプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メチルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物2-3)
 - (2R) -2-[(2RS) -3-メルカプトー2ープロ ピルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メチルベンジルチオ)
- 20 プロピオン酸(化合物2-4)
 - (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-イソプロピルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メチルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物2-5)
 - (2S) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチル
- 25 プロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メチルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物2-6)
 - (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(3-メチルベンジルチオ)プ

ロピオン酸(化合物2-7)・

- (2R) 3 (4 エチルベンジルチオ) 2 [(2S) 3 メルカプト 2 メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プ
- ロピオン酸(化合物2-8)
- 5 mp 49.5~52.5°C [α] α 0 -67.5° (c = 0.99,メタノール)

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3321, 2964, 2517.

1714, 1643, 1540, 1418, 1198

· (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチル

10 プロピオニルアミノ] - 3 - (4 - プロピルベンジルチオ)
プロピオン酸(化合物 2 - 9)

mp 87.0~89.5℃

[α] $_{D}^{20}$ -70.1° (c = 0.51, $\beta\beta\beta-\mu$)

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3332, 2958, 2930,

- 15 1744, 1723, 1644, 1603, 1542, 14
 - 16, 1220, 1196
 - (2R) -3-(4-イソプロピルベンジルチオ) -2-
 - [(25)-3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミ
 - ノ] プロピオン酸(化合物2-10)
- 20 $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ -61. 1° (c=0. 52. $\beta\beta$) -1. 1° (c=0. 52. $\beta\beta$) -1. 1° (c=0. 52. $\beta\beta$) -1.
 - 1729, 1648, 1515, 1213
 - (2 R) 3 (4 tert プチルベンジルチオ) 2 -

[(25)-3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミ

25 ノ] プロピオン酸(化合物2-11)

 $\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \end{bmatrix}_{D}^{20} -52.0^{\circ} (c=0.49, \pm 9/-\nu)$ IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3376.2965.1725.

1643, 1515, 1216

WO 98/09943 PCT/JP97/03124

・ (2R) -3 -(4 - tert - プチルベンジルチオ) -2 - [(2RS) -3 - メルカプト-2 - メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン酸(化合物 2 -1 2) IR (Film, c m $^{-1}$) 3308, 2567, 1731, 1517, 120

5 3
 (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-トリフルオロメチルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物2-13)

mp 82.0~84.2°C

- プロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メトキシベンジルチオ) 15 プロピオン酸 (化合物2-14) mp 87.0~93.0℃

[α] $_{D}^{20}$ -73.5° (c=1.0, $\beta\beta$ /- ν) IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3294, 2971, 2935,

1722, 1708, 1648, 1540, 1513, 12

20 4 8

(2R) -3-(4-エトキシベンジルチオ) -2 [(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン酸(化合物2-15)

mp 85.0~87.0℃

 (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチル プロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メチルチオベンジルチオ)
 プロピオン酸(化合物 2-16)

mp 87.0~92.—0~°C

- 5 $\left[\alpha\right]_{0}^{20}$ -75. 2° (c=0. 55. $\pm 9 / \mu$) IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3285, 2967, 2928, 2544, 1723, 1706, 1650, 1537, 14 20, 1281, 1255
 - (2 R) 3 (4 エチルチオベンジルチオ) 2 -
- 10 [(2S) 3 メルカプト-2 メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン酸(化合物2-17)
 - (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-トリフルオロメトキシベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物2-18)
- 15 mp 55. $0 \sim 62$. 0° $\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \end{bmatrix}_{D}$ 20 -58. 6° (c = 0. 97, $\cancel{\cancel{5}}\cancel$
- 20 ・(2R) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチル プロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-フェニルベンジルメチル チオ) プロピオン酸(化合物2-19) mp 92.0~ 101.0℃

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} -66.2^{\circ} (c=0.11, \beta\beta\beta-\mu)$ 25 IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3304, 2931, 1703,

1647, 1530, 1408, 1276, 1250

(2R) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-フェノキシベンジルチオ)

プロピオン酸(化合物2-20) $20 - 58.4^{\circ} (c = 0.5, 397 - n)$ IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 2932, 2568, 1733, 1 5 8 9, 1 2 3 6 (2R) -2 - [(2S) -3 -メルカプトー2 - メチル 5 プロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-フェニルチオベンジルチ オ) プロピオン酸(化合物2-21) (2R) -3-(4-フルオロベンジルチオ) -2-[(28)-3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミ ノ] プロピオン酸(化合物2-22) 10 m p 66.5~73.0℃ [α] $_{n}^{20}$ -72.5° ($c = 1.0, \beta\beta\beta-\nu$) IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3334, 3282, 2972, 2360, 1742, 1716, 1643, 1599, 15 44.1509.1219 15 (2R) -3-(4-クロロベンジルチオ) -2-[(2 S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プ ロピオン酸(化合物2-23) m p 79.0~92.0℃ $[\alpha]_{n}^{20} - 69.7^{\circ} (c = 0.48, \beta\beta/-\mu)$ 20 IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3283, 2542, 1716, 1643, 1542, 1418 (2R) -3-(4-プロモベンジルチオ) -2-[(2 S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プ

25 ロピオン酸 (化合物 2 - 2 4)
mp 85.0~94.0℃
[α] 20 -63.1° (c=0.53,メタノール)
IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3286, 2972, 2934,

1741, 1723, 1703, 1644, 1603, 15 42, 1069

(2R) - 3 - (4 - ヨードベンジルチオ) - 2 - [(2

S)--3-メルカプト--2--メチルプロピオニルアミノ]プ

5 ロピオン酸 (化合物 2 - 2 5)

mp 109.5~111.5°C

[α] $_{D}$ 20 -60.6° (c = 0.52, $\cancel{3}\cancel{9}\cancel{1}$ - $\cancel{\nu}$)

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3331, 3288, 2972.

2934, 1722, 1644, 1604, 1541, 14

- 10 14, 1393, 1182, 1058
 - (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メチルスルホニルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物2-26)

mp 121.5~126.5°C

- 15 $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20}$ -61.8° (c=0.099, $397-\mu$)
 IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3319, 2970, 2575,
 1708, 1643, 1537, 1293, 1233, 11
 - (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプトー2ーメチル
- 20 プロピオニルアミノ] -3- (4-トリフルオロメチルスルホニルベンジルチオ) プロピオン酸(化合物2-27)
 - (2R) 2 [(2S) 3 メルカプト 2 メチルプロピオニルアミノ] 3 (4 ニトロベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物 2 28)
- 25 $\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \end{bmatrix}_{D}^{20} -53.0^{\circ}$ (c = 0.49, $3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$)

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3 3 0 6, 2 9 3 2, 2 5 6 9, 1 7 3 1, 1 6 3 2, 1 5 1 9, 1 4 2 2, 1 3 4 6

(2R) -3-(4-シアノベンジルチオ) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン酸(化合物2-29)

[α] $_{D}^{20}$ -66. 3° (c = 0. 59, $\beta\beta$ /- ν)

- 5 IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3340, 2972, 2932, 2568, 2229, 1733, 1650, 1533, 12
 - 2568, 2229, 1733, 1650, 1533, 12 14
 - ・ (2 R) -2-[(2 S) -3 -メルカプト-2 -メチル プロピオニルアミノ] -3 -[(α -メチル-4 -イソプロ
- 10 ピル) ベンジルチオ] プロピオン酸 (化合物2-30) IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3310, 2963, 1740, 1664, 1514, 1207
 - (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプトー2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-メチル-3-(4-イソプロピ
- 15 ルベンジルチオ) 酪酸 (化合物 2 3 1)

[α] $_{D}^{20}$ -23.1° (c=0.20, $\beta\beta$)- μ)
IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3361, 2964, 2568, 1727, 1648, 1515, 1217

- (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチル
- 20 プロピオニルアミノ] $-3-[(\alpha, \alpha-3)$ メチルー4ーイソプロピル) ベンジルチオ] プロピオン酸(化合物2-32) $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}-24.7^{\circ}(c=0.51, メタノール)$ IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3318, 2962, 2568,

1731, 1646, 1518, 1383, 1195

25 · (2R) -3- [(α-エチル-4-イソプロピル) ベンジルチオ] -2- [(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン酸 (化合物2-33)

[α] $_{D}^{20}$ -43.5° (c = 0.48, $\beta\beta$ /- μ)

IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3310, 2962, 2564, 1731, 1646, 1522, 1420, 1208

• $(2R) - 3 - [(4 - tert - 7fu - \alpha - xfu)$ $^{\prime}$

─ジルチオ] - 2 -- [(2 R) - 3 - メルカプト - 2 - メチル

5 プロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン酸(化合物2-34) IR(KBr, cm⁻¹) 2965, 2565, 1732,

1650, 1519, 1218

- (2R) -3-(4-シクロヘキシルベンジルチオ) -2
- [(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルア
- 10 ミノ] プロピオン酸 (化合物 2 35) mp 1 0 6.6 ~ 109.0℃

[α] $_{D}$ 20 -65.2° (c=0.36, $\cancel{A}\cancel{J}\cancel{J}\cancel{J}\cancel{J}$)
IR (KBr, cm^{-1}) 3318, 2923, 1716, 1655, 1525, 1426, 1266

- (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-[(4-イソプロピル-α-n-プロピル) ベンジルチオ] プロピオン酸(化合物2-36)
 IR (Film. cm⁻¹) 2959, 2570, 1732,
 - 1644, 1522, 1216
- ・(2R) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-[(4, α-ジイソプロピル) ベンジルチオ] プロピオン酸(化合物2-37)

IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3318, 2960, 2571, 1732, 1644, 1524, 1215

 (2R) -3-[(α-n-ブチル-4-イソプロピル)
 ベンジルチオ] -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メ チルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン酸(化合物2-38)
 IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3314, 2959, 1732, WO 98/09943 PCT/JP97/03124

1642, 1521, 1194, 840, 761, 572

• (2R) -3- [(4-シクロヘキシルーα, α-ジメチル) ベンジルチオ] -2- [(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン酸(化合物2-3

実施例3

10 (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ) -2 -メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メチルベンジル チオ) プロピオン酸メチルアミド(化合物3-1)

(2R) -2-(tert-ブトキシカルボニルアミノ) -3
-(4-メチルベンジルチオ) プロピオン酸メチルアミド
(参考化合物4-1、200mg)に4N塩酸/ジオキサン
20 (1.5ml)を加え、室温で1時間撹拌する。反応液を減
圧濃縮し、得られる残留物を塩化メチレン(5ml)に溶解する。氷冷下、この溶液にN-メチルモルホリン(0.119ml)、1-ヒドロキシベンゾトリアゾール(109mg)、(2S)-3-(ベンゾイルチオ)-2-メチルプロピオ
25 ン酸(182mg)、1-エチル-3-(3-ジメチルアミノプロピル)カルボジイミド塩酸塩(135mg)、N-メチルモルホリン(0.077ml)を順に加え、室温で一晩
撹拌する。反応系に5%炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液を加え酢

酸エチルで抽出する。有機層を5%炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶 液、飽和食塩水で洗浄し、無水硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥後、 滅圧留去する。得られる残留物をシリカゲルカラムクロマト グラフィで精製し、標記化合物を得る。

- 実施例3と同様の方法を用いて以下の化合物が得られる。 5 • (2R) -2- [(2S) -3- (ベンゾイルチオ) -2 - メチルプロピオニルアミノ] - 3 - (4 - メチルベンジル チオ)プロピオン酸ベンジルアミド(化合物3-2) 実施例4
- (2R) -2- [(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチル 10 プロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メチルベンジルチオ) プ ロピオン酸メチルアミド (化合物4-1)

(2R) -2- [(2S) -3- (ベンゾイルチオ) -2 ーメチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メチルベンジル チオ) プロピオン酸メチルアミド (化合物 3-1、50 mg) のメタノール(2m1)溶液に、1N水酸化ナトリウム水溶 20 液(0.13ml)を加え、室温で15分間撹拌する。反応 系に5%クエン酸水溶液を加えpH7とした後、減圧濃縮す る。得られる残留物に水を加え、酢酸エチルで抽出する。有 機層を飽和食塩水で洗浄し、無水硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥後、 滅圧濃縮し、標記化合物を得る。

実施例4と同様に操作し、下記化合物を得る。

(2R) -2- [(2S) -3-メルカプトー2ーメチル プロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メチルベンジルチオ)プ

25

ロピオン酸ベンジルアミド (化合物 4 - 2) 実施例 5

(2R) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチル プロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メチルベンジルチオ)プ5 ロピオン酸メチルエステル(化合物 5-1)

10 (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メチルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸(化合物1-1、300mg) および p-トルエンスルホン酸ー水和物(240mg) のメタノール(10m1)溶液に、無水硫酸ナトリウム(3g) を加え、3時間30分間加熱還流する。硫酸ナトリウムを濾過により除去し、濾液を減圧濃縮する。得られる残留物に5%炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液を加え、酢酸エチルで抽出する。有機層を5%炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液、5%クエン酸水溶液、飽和食塩水で洗浄し、無水硫酸ナトリウムで乾燥後、減圧留去し、標記

実施例5と同様に操作し、下記化合物を得る。

(2R) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチル プロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メチルベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸ベンジルエステル(化合物5-2)

25 実施例 6

化合物を得る。

20

(2R) -3-[(1RS) -1-(4-イソプロピルフェニル) エチルチオ] -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプトー2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン酸(化合物 6-

1)

5

窒素雰囲気下、(2R)-2-[(2S)-3-(ベンソイルチオ)-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ]-3-[(1RS)-1-(4-イソプロピルフェニル)エチルチオ]プロピオン酸エチルエステル(190mg)のメタノール(210m1)/テトラヒドロフラン(0.5m1)混合溶液を氷冷し、これに2N水酸化リチウム水溶液(420m1)を加えた後、室温に昇温し45分間撹拌する。反応系にに酢酸エチルを加え水で抽出する。水層に10%クエン酸水溶液を加まりH3とし、酢酸エチルで抽出し、有機層を水ついで飽和食15塩水で洗浄する。無水硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥後、減圧留去する。得られる残留物をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィで精製し、標記化合物57mg(40.7%)を得る。

IR (Film, cm⁻¹) 3307, 2962, 2567, 1732, 1637, 1522, 1217

20 [製剤例]

本発明化合物の経口剤および注射剤の一般的な製剤例を以下に示す。

1)錠剤

処方1 100mg中

25 本発明化合物

1 m g

乳糖

66.4mg

トウモロコシデンプン

2 0 m g

カルボキシメチルセルロース カルシウム

6 m g

4 m g ヒドロキシプロピルセルロース 0.6 mg ステアリン酸 マグネシウム 上記処方の錠剤に、コーティング剤(例えば、ヒドロキシ プロピルメチルセルロース、マクロゴール、シリコン樹脂等 5 通常のコーティング剤) 2 m g を用いてコーティングを施し、 目的とするコーティング錠を得る(以下の処方の錠剤も同じ) 処方2 100mg中 5 mg 本発明化合物 62.4 mg 乳糖 10 2 0 m g トウモロコシデンプン カルボキシメチルセルロース カルシウム 6 mg 4 m g ヒドロキシプロピルセルロース 0.6 mg ステアリン酸 マグネシウム 2 m gコーティング剤 15 処方3 100mg中 2 0 mg 本発明化合物 5 1 m g 乳糖 1 5 m g トウモロコシデンプン 20 カルボキシメチルセルロース カルシウム 5 m g 5 m g ヒドロキシプロピルセルロース 1 mg ステアリン酸 マグネシウム 1 mg タルク 2 m gコーティング剤 25 処方4 100mg中 4 0 m g 本発明化合物

	乳糖 	3 4 m g
	トウモロコシデンプン	1 0 m g
	カルボキシメチルセルロース カルシウム	5 m g
	ヒドロキシプロピルセルロース	5 m g
5	ステアリン酸 マグネシウム	2 m g
	タルク	2 m g
	コーティング剤	2 m g
		•
•	処方 5 2 2 0 m g 中	
10	本発明化合物	1 0 0 m g
	乳糖	6 7 m g
	トウモロコシデンプン	2 0 m g
	カルボキシメチルセルロース カルシウム	1 0 m g
	ヒドロキシプロピルセルロース	1 0 m g
15	ステアリン酸 マグネシウム	4 m g
	タルク	4 m g
	コーティング剤	5 m g
	2)カプセル剤	
20	処方1 150mg中	-
	本発明化合物	5 m g
	乳糖	1 4 5 m g

本発明化合物と乳糖の混合比を変えることにより、本発明 25 化合物の成分量が10mg/カプセル、30mg/カプセル、50mg/カプセル、100mg/カプセルであるカプセル 剤を調製する。

3)顆粒剤

	処方1 100mg中	
	本発明化合物	3 0 m g
	マンニトール	46.5 mg
	ポリビニルピロリドンK-30	7 m g
5	オイドラギットRL	1 5 m g
	トリアセチン	1.5 mg
	処方 2 1 3 0 m g 中	
	本発明化合物	5 0 m g
10	乳糖	5 5 m g
	バレイショデンプン	2 0 m g
	ヒドロキシプロピルセルロース	4 m g
	タルク	微量

15 4)注射剤

20

処方110ml中本発明化合物10~100mg塩化ナトリウム90mg水酸化ナトリウム適量滅菌精製水適量

[薬理試験]

LTA₄ヒドロラーゼ活性の測定法として、基質としてLTA₄を用い、酵素反応で生じるLTB₄量を測定することで酵素活性を測定する Izumiらの方法が知られている (Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., 135, 139-145 (1986))。そこで、この文献に記載された方法に準じて、本発明化合物のLTA₄ヒドロラーゼへの作用を検討した。

(実験方法)

酵素標品としては、Izumi らの方法(Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., 135, 139-145 (1986)) および Evansらの方 —法-(Biochem.—Biophys.—Acta, -840, 43-50-(1985)—)-に準じ て、以下の方法によりモルモット肺から粗抽出したものを用いた。

Hartley系モルモット(体重330g)から肺を摘 出し、氷冷下、肺重量の3倍量のリン酸緩衝液(50mM、 pH7. 4、1mMのエチレンジアミン四酢酸 (EDTA) および1mMのジチオトレイトール(DTT)を含む)中で 10 ホモジナイズした後、20分間低速遠心(800×g)、2 0分間高速遠心(10000×g) さらに60分間超遠心 (100000×g、60分) して上清を得た。氷冷下、こ の上清を、これに飽和硫酸アンモニウム水溶液 (pH7.0) ~7.2、1mMのDTTを含む)を滴下することによって、 40%飽和とした後、20分間高速遠心(1000×g) した。さらにその上清を、これに飽和硫酸アンモニウム水溶 液 (pH7. 0~7. 2、1 mMのDTTを含む) を滴下す ることによって、70%飽和とした後、20分間高速遠心 (10000×g) した。得られたペレットをトリスー酢酸 20 緩衝液 (20 m M、 p H 7. 8、 1 m M の D T T を含む) 2 mlに溶解し、2リットルの同溶液中で透析することにより 酵素標品を得た。

基質であるLTA $_4$ は、LTA $_4$ メチルエステルを加水分 25 解することにより調製し、エタノールに溶解したものを用いた。

次に、本発明化合物の酵素標品への作用を検討するため、 表1の組成の混合溶液を用いて下記の反応条件で反応させた。 WO 98/09943 PCT/JP97/03124

表1

へペス緩衝液 酵素標品 LTA₄ DTT水溶液 被験化合物 50mM、pH7.8 0.4~0.6mg たん白 63μM 3mM 10⁻⁸~10⁻³M

5

上記溶液 $50\mu1$ を37℃で1分間インキュベーションした。氷冷下、反応液にアセトニトリルーエタノールー酢酸混合液(150:50:3,容積比) $100\mu1$ を加え、-20 ℃で30分間放置した後、<math>5分間高速遠心(<math>10000×g)して上清を得た。その上清中の LTB_4 生成量を高速液体クロマトグラフィーにて測定した。

被験化合物のLTA₄ヒドロラーゼに対する阻害作用の程度は、下記の式より求めた阻害率で示す。

15

20

阻害率 (%)
$$=$$
 $\frac{A-B}{A}$ \times 100

A:被験化合物非存在下でのLTB₄生成量

B:被験化合物存在下でのLTB₄生成量

(結果)

表2に実験結果の一例として、化合物1-8、化合物1-9、化合物1-10、化合物1-11、化合物1-13、化25 合物1-16、化合物1-18、化合物1-23、化合物1-25、化合物1-26、化合物1-28、化合物2-8、化合物2-9、化合物2-10、化合物2-11、化合物2-12、化合物2-13、化合物2-16、

PCT/JP97/03124

化合物 2 - 2 5、化合物 2 - 2 6、化合物 2 - 3 0、化合物 2 - 3 2、化合物 2 - 3 3、化合物 2 - 3 4、化合物 2 - 3 5 および化合物 2 - 3 9 において、LTA₄ヒドロラーゼを - 5 0 % 阻害するのに要した濃度-(IC₅₀)を示す。

5

(以下余白)

10

15

20

25

表 2

表 2		
		IC ₅₀ (M)
	化合物18-	-12×10^{-7}
5	化合物1-9	1. 7×10^{-7}
· .	化合物1-10	1. 2×10^{-7}
	化合物1-11	3. 2×10^{-8}
	化合物1-13	1. 0×10^{-7}
	化合物1-16	1. 1×10 ⁻⁷
	化合物1-18	1. 0×10^{-7}
10	化合物1-23	3. 0×10^{-7}
	化合物1-24	3. 1×10 ⁻⁷
	化合物1-25	5. 1×10 ⁻⁸
	化合物1-26	2. 0×10^{-7}
	化合物1-28	2. 9×10 ⁻⁷
15	化合物2-8	2. 8×10^{-7}
	化合物2-9	7. 2×10^{-8}
	化合物2-10	2. 0×10^{-7}
	化合物2-11	2. 4×10 ⁻⁸
	化合物2-12	5. 8×10 ⁻⁸
20	化合物2-13	1. 4×10 ⁻⁷
20	化合物2-16	4. 6×10^{-8}
	化合物2-25	1. 5×10 ⁻⁸
	化合物2-26	1. 6×10 ⁻⁷
	化合物2-30	5. 5×10 ⁻⁸
	化合物2-32	2. 5×10 ⁻⁸
25	化合物2-33	6. 7×10^{-8}
	化合物2-34	6. 8×10 ⁻⁸
	化合物 2 - 3 5	7. 9×10^{-8}
	化合物2-39	5. 5×10 ⁻⁸

表 2 に示されるように、本発明化合物はLTA₄ヒドロラーゼ活性を低濃度で顕著に阻害することが認められた。

[比較試験]

[課題を解決するための手段]の項に記載したように、先 5 に示した式 [II] において "Phenyl" が置換基を有したフェニル基であり、かつ、 "Alkylene" が低級アルキル基を導入したエチレン基であることが優れた活性を示すための重要な要件であることを示すため、下記の比較試験を行った。

"Phenyl"が置換基を持たない化合物として、Chem. Pharm.
10 Bull., 35, 2382-2387 (1987)記載の下記公知化合物 [I]
を用い、"Alkylene"が低級アルキル基以外の置換基を有する
化合物として、特開昭63-39855号公報記載の下記公
知化合物 [II] を用いた。

公知化合物 [I]

実験は前記[薬理試験]と同じ条件にて行った。

25 その結果、公知化合物 [I] は10⁻⁵Mの濃度でもLTA 4 ヒドロラーゼに対する阻害効果をほとんど示さなかった。また、公知化合物 [II] のIC 50^{は4.5×10⁻⁶Mであり、本発明の化合物群より一桁またはそれ以下のLTA 4 ヒ}

ドロラーゼ阻害効果しか示さず、特に公知化合物 [II] のベンジル基がメチル基に置き換わっただけの本発明化合物 (2-12) と比べると約1/100のLTA₄ヒドロラーゼ阻害効果しか示さなかった。

上記結果は、式 [II] において "Phenyl" が置換基を有したフェニル基であり、かつ、 "Alkylene" が低級アルキル基を導入したエチレン基であることが、優れた活性を示すための重要な要件であることを明らかに示すものである。

上記の薬理試験から、本発明化合物は優れたLTA₄ヒド 10 ロラーゼ阻害作用を有しており、医薬、特にLTB₄が関与 する疾患であるリウマチ、乾癬、炎症性腸疾患、痛風、嚢胞 性線維症等の炎症性疾患の治療剤として優れたものであるこ とが期待される。

15 産業上の利用可能性

本発明はロイコトリエンA₄ヒドロラーゼに対して阻害作用を有し、リウマチ、乾癬、炎症性腸疾患、痛風、嚢胞性線維症等の炎症性疾患の治療剤などの医薬として有用な新規含硫黄アミノ酸誘導体に関するものである。

20

25

諸求の範囲

1. 下記一般式[I]で表される化合物およびその

塩類。

5

[式中、R¹ は水素原子、低級アルキル基、フェニル低級 10 アルキル基、低級アルカノイル基またはベンゾイル基を示し、 該フェニル低級アルキル基およびベンゾイル基のフェニル環 は低級アルキル基、低級アルコキシ基またはハロゲン原子で 置換されていてもよい。

 R^2 はエステル、アミドまたはヒドロキサム酸に変換され 15 ていてもよいカルボキシル基を示す。

R³ はヒドロキシ基、低級アルキル基、低級シクロアルキル基、ハロゲノ低級アルキル基、低級アルコキシ基、ハロゲノ低級アルキルチオ基、フェニル基、フェノキシ基、フェニルチオ基、ハロゲン原子、低級アルキルスルホニル基、ニトロスルホニル基、ハロゲノ低級アルキルスルホニル基、ニトロ基またはシアノ基を示し、該フェニル基、フェノキシ基およびフェニルチオ基のフェニル環は、低級アルキル基または低

R⁴ は低級アルキル基を示す。

 A^{1} は低級アルキレン基を示す。

 A^2 は低級アルキレン基を示す。]

級アルコキシ基で置換されていてもよい。

2. 下記一般式 [I] で表される化合物およびその 塩類。

$$R^{1}-S-CH_{2}-CH-CO-NH-CH-R^{2}$$
 R^{4}
 A^{1}
 $S-A^{2}$

 $[式中、<math>R^1$ は水素原子、低級アルカノイル基またはベン 5 ソイル基を示す。

R² は低級アルキルエステルもしくはフェニル低級アルキ ルエステルに変換されていてもよいカルボキシル基;または 低級アルキルアミンもしくはフェニル低級アルキルアミンと のアミドに変換されていてもよいカルボキシル基を示す。

 R^3 は低級アルキル基、低級シクロアルキル基、ハロゲノ 低級アルキル基、低級アルコキシ基、ハロゲノ低級アルコキ シ基、低級アルキルチオ基、フェニル基、フェノキシ基、フ ェニルチオ基、ハロゲン原子、低級アルキルスルホニル基、 15 ハロゲノ低級アルキルスルホニル基、ニトロ基またはシアノ 基を示す。

R⁴ は低級アルキル基を示す。

 A^{1} は低級アルキレン基を示す。

A² は低級アルキレン基を示す。]

3. 下記一般式[I]で表される化合物およびその 20 塩類。

$$R^{1}-S-CH_{2}-CH-CO-NH-CH-R^{2}$$
 R^{4}
 R^{4}
 R^{3}
 R^{3}

25

10

[式中、R¹ は水素原子、低級アルカノイル基またはベンゾイル基を示す。

R² は低級アルキルエステルに変換されていてもよいカル

ボキシル基を示す。 R³ は低級アルキル基、低級シクロアルキル基、ハロゲノ低級アルキル基、低級アルコキシ基、ハロゲノ低級アルキルチオ基、フェニル基、フェノキシ基、ハロゲン原子、低級アルキルスルホニル基、

5 ニトロ基またはシアノ基を示す。

R⁴ は低級アルキル基を示す。

 A^{1} は低級アルキレン基を示す。

 A^2 は低級アルキレン基を示す。]

4. R¹ が水素原子、アセチル基またはベンゾイル
10 基を示し、R² がカルボキシル基、メトキシカルボニル基またはエトキシカルボニル基を示し、R³ がメチル基、エチル基、プロピル基、イソプロピル基、tertープチル基、トリフルオロメチャシ基、エトキシ基、シクロヘキシル基、トリフルオロメトキシ基、メチルチオ基、フェニル基、フェノキシ基、フッ素原子、臭素原子、ヨウ素原子、メチルスルホニル基、ニトロ基またはシアノ基を示し、R⁴ がメチルメチレン基を示し、A¹ がメチレン基、メチルメチレン基を示し、A² がメチレンメチルメチレン基、ジメチルメチレン基、エチルメチレンメチルメチレン基、ジメチルメチレン基、エチルメチレン基、プロピルメチレン基、イソプロピルメチレン基またはプチル

5. 下記一般式 [I] で表される化合物およびその 塩類。

メチレン基を示す請求項1記載の化合物およびその塩類。

25
$$R^{1}-S-CH_{2}-CH-CO-NH-CH-R^{2}$$
 R^{4} R^{4} R^{3} $S-A^{2}$

 R^{1} は水素原子またはベンゾイル基を示す。

 R^2 はカルボキシル基を示す。

 R^3 は低級アルキル基、低級シクロアルキル基、ハロゲノ 低級アルキル基、低級アルキルチオ基またはハロゲン原子を

R⁴ は低級アルキル基を示す。 5

示す。

 A^{1} は低級アルキレン基を示す。

A² は低級アルキレン基を示す。

 R^3 がイソプロピル基、tert-プチル基、シクロヘキシル基、トリフルオロメチル基、メチルチオ基またはヨ ウ素原子を、 R^4 がメチル基を示し、 A^1 がメチレン基また 10 はジメチルメチレン基を示し、A² がメチレン基、メチルメ チレン基、ジメチルメチレン基またはエチルメチレン基を示 す請求項1記載の化合物およびその塩類。

7. (2R) -2-[(2S) -3-(ベンゾイル チオ) -2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-イソ 15 プロピルベンジルチオ) プロピオン酸、(2 R) - 2 -[(28)-3-(ベンゾイルチオ)-2-メチルプロピオ ニルアミノ] -3- (4-tert-ブチルベンジルチオ) プロ ピオン酸、 (2R) -2- [(2S) -3- (ベンゾイルチ

- オ) -2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メチル 20 チオベンジルチオ) プロピオン酸、(2R) -2- [(2S) -3-(ベンゾイルチオ)-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] - 3 - (4 - ヨードベンジルチオ)プロピオン酸、(2 R)
 - -3-(4-イソプロピルベンジルチオ)-2-[(2S)
- 3 メルカプト- 2 メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピ 25 オン酸、(2R)-3-(4-tert-プチルベンジルチオ) -2-[(2S)-3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニ ルアミノ] プロピオン酸、(2R)-3-(4-tert-プチ

ルベンジルチオ) -2-[(2RS)-3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン酸、 <math>(2R)-2-[(2S)-3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] -3-(4-メチルチオベンジルチオ) プロピオン酸、

- 5 (2R) -3-(4-3-ドベンジルチオ) -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン酸、(2R) -2-[(2S)-3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] $-3-[(\alpha-$ メチル-4-イソプロピル) ベンジルチオ] プロピオン酸、(2R) -2-
- 15 $(2R) 3 [(4 tert プチル \alpha メチル) ベンジルチオ] 2 [(2R) 3 メルカプト 2 メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン酸、<math>(2R) 3 (4 y)$ クロヘキシルベンジルチオ) 2 [(2S) 3 メルカプト 2 メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン酸、<math>(2R) 3 y
- 20 R) -3-[(4-シクロヘキシルーα, α-ジメチル) ベンジルチオ] -2-[(2S) -3-メルカプト-2-メチルプロピオニルアミノ] プロピオン酸、およびそれらの塩類よりなる群から選ばれる化合物。
- 8. 請求項1から請求項7記載の化合物またはその 25 塩類を有効成分とする医薬組成物。
 - 9. 請求項1から請求項7記載の化合物またはその 塩類を有効成分とするロイコトリエンA A 阻害剤。
 - 10. 請求項1から請求項7記載の化合物またはその

PCT/JP97/03124

WO 98/09943

塩類を有効成分とする炎症性疾患治療剤。 11. 請求項1から請求項7記載の化合物またはその 塩類を有効成分とする抗リウマチ剤。

5

10

15

20

25

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP97/03124

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int. C1 ⁶ C07C323/60, A61K31/165, A61K31/195, A61K31/215,							
A61K31/275 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC							
B. FIELDS SEARCHED							
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int. C1 ⁶ C07C323/60, A61K31/165, A61K31/195, A61K31/215, A61K31/275							
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched							
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) CAS ONLINE							
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT							
Category Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.						
A JP, 61-165362, A (Meito Sangyo Co., Ltd.), July 26, 1986 (26. 07. 86), Claim (Family: none)	1 - 11						
A JP, 2-776, A (Santen Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.), January 5, 1990 (05. 01. 90) & US, 5292926, A & CN, 1036201, A & EP, 326326, A1 & CA, 1336979, C	January 5, 1990 (05. 01. 90) & US, 5292926, A & CN, 1036201, A						
P,A JP, 8-301840, A (Santen Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.), November 19, 1996 (19. 11. 96) & WO, 96/27585, A1	1 - 11						
·	*						
	·						
Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.							
Special categories of cited documents: "T" later document published after the inter- date and age in conflict with the appli	rnational filing date or priority cation but cited to understand						
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered the principle or theory underlying the to be of particular relevance to be of particular relevance; the	claimed invention cannot be						
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other	oc .						
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other combined with one or more other such	step when the document is documents, such combination						
means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family							
Date of the actual completion of the international search Date of mailing of the international search report							
November 17, 1997 (17. 11. 97) November 26, 1997	(26. 11. 97)						
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Authorized officer							
Japanese Patent Office Facsimile No. Telephone No.							

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)

	EIN MILE HA CI							
A. 発明の属する分野の分類(国際特許分類(IPC))								
Int. Cl* C07C323/60, A61K31/165, A61K31/195, A61K31/215, A61K31/275								
B. 調査を行った分野 調査を行った最小限資料(国際特許分類(I-P-C)-)								
Int. Cl* C07C323/60, A61K31/165, A61K31/195, A61K31/215, A61K31/275								
最小限資料以外	の資料で調査を行った分野に含まれるもの							
国際調査で使用した電子データベース(データベースの名称、調査に使用した用語)								
CAS ON	LINE							
C. 関連する	と認められる文献		88'm-1- Z					
引用文献の		・・・ マの間は十2年子の事子	関連する 請求の範囲の番号					
カテゴリー*	引用文献名 及び一部の箇所が関連すると	きは、その関連する箇所の表示	製料水中の単位を出って出 り					
A	JP.61-165362,A(名糖産業株式会社)26.7月.19 (ファミリーなし)	986 (26. 07. 86) 、特許請求の範囲、	1-11					
A	JP, 2-776, A (参天製薬株式会社) 5.1月.1990 (05.01.90) &US, 5292926, A&CN, 1036201, A 1-1 1 &EP, 326326, A1&CA, 1336979, C							
P, A	1 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1							
□ C欄の統	きにも文献が列挙されている。		川紙を参照。					
* 引用文献 「A」特に関	- のカテゴリー 連のある文献ではなく、一般的技術水準を示す	の日の後に公表された文献 「T」国際出願日又は優先日後に公表	された文献であって					
1.0	ー 献ではあるが、国際出願日以後に公表されたも	て出願と矛盾するものではなく 論の理解のために引用するもの 「X」特に関連のある文献であって、						
の「L」優先権	主張に疑義を提起する文献又は他の文献の発行 くは他の特別な理由を確立するために引用する	の新規性又は進歩性がないと考 「V:特に関連のある文献であって、	えられるもの 当該文献と他の1以					
		上の文献との、当業者にとって	自明である組合せに					
文献(理由を付す) 上の文献との、当来目にとりて自分である記古されている記古されている。 この 「O」ロ頭による関示、使用、展示等に自及する文献 よって進歩性がないと考えられるもの 「P」国際出願日前で、かつ優先権の主張の基礎となる出願 「&」同一パテントファミリー文献								
国際調査を完了した日 17.11.97								
国際調査機関	の名称及びあて先 :国特許庁(ISA/JP)	特許庁審査官(権限のある職員) 渡辺 陽子	FD. 4H 9279					
郵便番号100 東京都千代田区霞が関三丁目4番3号 電話番号 03-3581-1101 内線 3443								

様式PCT/ISA/210 (第2ページ) (1992年7月)

This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning Operations and is not part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

BLACK BORDERS

IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES

FADED TEXT OR DRAWING

BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING

SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES

COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

OTHER:

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.

Bost Available Copy